THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1824.

Vol. 2...No. 49.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes's Exchange-Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.	
U.S. Bank & bran.	par
Philadelphia banks	par
Bank of Pittsburgh	par
Easton	par
Germantown	par
Montgomery co.	par
West-Chester	par
Farmers' bank Lanc.	par
Harrisburgh	par
Bucks county	par
Lancaster bank, dis.	1
Northampton	1
Swatara	1
York bank	1
Chambersburgh	1
Greensburgh	1
Brownsville	1
Gettysburgh	1
Susquehanna Br. Co.	1
Farmer's bk. Reading	1
Pittsburgh city bills	1½
Huntingdon	12½
Centre	10
Ohio.	
Bank of Steubenville	1
F&M bank of Steub.	1
Mount Pleasant	1½
St. Clairsville	do
Western Reserve	do
Bank of Chillicothe	do
Lancaster	do
Marietta	do
Columbus	do
Portsmouth	12½
Dayton	10
Kentucky.	
Maysville	1½
Indiana.	
F&M Bk Madison	12½
Branch at Lawrenceb.	50
North Carolina.	
State bk. &br. $5&up.	4½
South Carolina.	
Charleston, $5 & up.	3
Delaware.	
Bank of Delaware	par
Wilmington & bran.	par
Commercial bk. Del.	par
Farmers' bk. of Del.	par
Bran. at New-Castle	par
do. at Wilmington	par
do at Georgetown	par
Massachusetts.	
Boston bks $5&up.	par
Springfield	3
Hampsh. bk. N Hampt	3
Salem	3
Worcester	3
Other Mass. notes	3
District Columbia gen	1

New-York.	
City banks	par
Troy & Albany	1
Mohawk bk Schenec.	1
Newburgh	1
Orange county	1
Catskill	1
Bk of Columbia, Huds.	1
Middle District	1
Auburn	1
Geneva	1
Central bk. Cher. val.	1
Chenango	1
Utica bk. & branches	1
Ontario bk. at Utica	1
do at Canandaigua	1
Plattsburgh	3
Georgia.	
St. bks. gen. $5&up.	4½
Maryland.	
Baltimore city bks.	par
City bk of Baltimore	2
George's county	1
Annap. & br. Easton	1
Fredk. co. Hav. de Gra.	1
Westminster	1
Hagerstown	1
Williamsport	1
New-Jersey.	
St. bk. at N Brunsw.	1
Trenton bank	1
New Brunswick bank	1
State bk. at Trenton	1
Mount Holley	1
Camden	1
Cumberland	1
Newark Insurance	1
State bk. at Morris	1
do at Elizabethtown	1
Sussex	1
Paterson bank	1
Connecticut.	
Eag. bk. payab. at N Y	par
N. Haven bk. do. do.	par
Bridgeport	1
Middletown bank	1
Phœnix bk. Hartford	1
Derby bank	1
Virginia.	
Richmd & br. $5&up.	1
Valley Bank & bran.	1
N. W. bk Wheeling	1
Rhode-Island.	
Providence banks	3
Washington bk. West	3
Phœnix bank at do.	3
N. E. Commercial bk	3
Other R. I. notes gen.	4
Vermont.	
Burlington	3
New Hampshire gen.	3

COTTON, &C.

SIXTY BALES
Alabama & Tennessee
COTTON.
20 hhds. and 30 bbls.
PRIME NEW-ORLEANS
SUGAR.
10 bbls. *MOLASSES.*
15 do. *CAMWOOD.*
10 boxes Spermaceti *CANDLES,*
3 tons *LOGWOOD.*
200 bags *SHOT*, assorted Nos.
FOR SALE BY
Allen & Grant.

July 13—tf.

Painted Muslins, Chintzes, &c.

M'CLURG & KING

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
10 cases painted Muslins, Chintzes.
Two blue and other Calicoes & Ginghams.
ALSO,
Eight Cases Leghorns,
CONSISTING OF
Ladies' Yellow and Black FLATS, with and without Extra Crowns; Ladies' Bolivar, Men's and Misses' HATS; together with
A large and general assortment of
STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,
Suitable for the present and approaching season, which they are determined to dispose of on the most accommodating terms,
Wholesale and Retail.

July 23—6t.

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS removed his Office to the North-East corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made by which Walter Forward, Esq. will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

S. Kingston.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1824—tf.

N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S. Kingston, Esq.

W. Forward.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

H. BONNET,

At his Wholesale Dry Goods Store,
Between Second & Third, Market Street,
HAS FOR SALE
Prime Muskrat & Beaver Skins,
And every kind of *Hat Trimmings.*

He continues to be an agent for the celebrated Dr. T. W. DYOTT, and has just received for sale, *Wholesale and Retail*, a supply of the well known and curative

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
(on which he is authorized to allow a fair discount to those who buy by the quantity,)
ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH POWDERS,
ITCH OINTMENT,
Eye-Water, Plaster of Mahy, &c.

June 18, 1824—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

Edward Turner & Duncan S. Walker,

HAVE formed a connexion in the *practice of the Law.* They will attend all the courts in the city of Natchez, the Circuit courts of of Wilkinson and other counties adjacent to Adams, in the state of Mississippi, and the courts in Concordia, Louisiana. Their office is that of the late firm of *Turner & Metcalfe*, at the house of E. Turner, near the corner of Second South and Front Streets, Natchez.

E. Turner,
D. S. Walker.

Natchez, April 23.—M. 28. tf.

Cure for the Rheumatism.

WM. COCHRANE, 273 Water street, was severely afflicted with the Rheumatism, he was not able to walk without a stick, and his pain was so great as to prevent him from taking any rest for a week; he was recommended to Lee's Medicine Store, for Hamilton's Essence of Mustard, half a bottle of which cured him in two days, after using the Oppodeldoc and other things without experiencing any relief: any person, by calling on him, may be satisfied as to the correctness of this statement.

New-York, June 2d, 1824

Hamilton's Elixir,

Gives great relief in consumptive coughs, is a cure for the whooping cough, and speedily removes coughs and colds.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges

They are particularly efficacious in carrying off gross humors and eruptions, should no worms exist in the body.

New York, June 7th, 1824.

Mrs. H Lee.—Last summer my son, an infant of 16 months old, was afflicted with severe sickness for twenty-five weeks. An eminent physician was employed, who endeavored, though in vain, to afford relief. The physician finally pronounced it consumption, and declared he could do no more. Every one who saw the child, considered it as a hopeless case, and my wife felt assured in her mind that it could not recover. At this time I returned from London, after an absence of eight or nine months—I was shocked at the sight of the child, whose bones were almost through the skin. Happily I recollected some cases in which I had known HAMILTON'S WORM LOZENGES to have been successfully used, and especially in the case of a daughter of mine, about seven years since. I bought the Lozenges and gave them to the child; in one day he was astonishingly changed for the better; one more dose brought away many long round worms, and the child began to mend fast; a third dose was given after the proper interval, as per direction, which effectually cleansed his bowels, and the child is now in a state of perfect health and vigor. (Signed)

CHARLES CLARK, No. 12, Front st.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is an invaluable medicine for nervous complaints

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops,

Which give immediate relief in the most severe instances.

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, to amend the appetite, and to remove habitual costiveness.

Certificate of Mr Wm Devenny.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, head aches or costiveness rendered medicine necessary. in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my head-ache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold, if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints

Your's, &c. WM DEVENNY,
145, Cherry st. New York

Hahn's German Eye Water,

For diseases of the eyes: many have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight

Hahn's German Corn Plaster,

For corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

Restorative Powder,

For the teeth and gums, cleanses and whitens the teeth, and preserves the enamel from decay.

Damask Lip Salve.

The Genuine Persian Lotion,

Removes blemishes from the face and skin of every kind, particularly pimples, scurfs, tetters, ringworms, sunburns, &c.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

The above Medicines are sold, Wholesale and Retail, at Lee's Family Medicine Store, No. 46, Maiden Lane, New-York. A liberal discount will be allowed to country purchasers.

SOLD ALSO BY
HORNER & CLAYLAND,
At their Wholesale & Retail Drug Store,
Corner of Market and Third Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

July 30—1m.

BOOK AUCTION.

On Saturday Evening, 21st inst.
AT EARLY CANDLE LIGHT,
AT WOOD STREET AUCTION ROOM,
Will be sold,
An Elegant Collection of New and Valuable
BOOKS,
With a variety of
SECOND-HAND WORKS,
AND
Fancy Articles,
Just Received from Philadelphia.
TERMS AT SALE.
W. Anderson, Auc.

August 13—2

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

THIRTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

6	Prizes	of	$5000	is	$30,000
6	do	of	1000	is	6000
6	do	of	500	is	3000
6	do	of	397	is	2382
828	do	of	12	is	9936
6072	do	of	6	is	36432
6924	Prizes				$87,750
10625	Blanks.				

The drawing will take place on Thursday, the 28th of October next, or at a much earlier day if the sale of tickets will warrant it.

TICKETS $8 00.

Halves $3 00 | *Quarters* $1 50

FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
In Market, between Second and Third Streets.
PITTSBURGH.

July 2, 1824.

LAWRENCE MITCHEL,

Merchant Tailor,

CORNER OF WOOD AND SECOND STREETS,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has lately purchased Mr. ALLEN WARD'S *Patent Mathematical System for Cutting Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing* to all forms and fashions. The satisfaction that this mode of cutting has given to himself and customers, since he has been using it, encourages him to announce it to the public.

He also keeps constantly on hand
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Suitable for travellers and gentlemen trading on the rivers. In a few days he will receive a handsome assortment of
Cloths, Casimeres & Vestings.

Those who may favor him with their custom may rely on having their work done in the newest fashion and neatest manner, at the shortest notice and on moderate terms.

August 13—3t.

DIVIDEND.

AT A MEETING of the Managers of the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association*, held on the 19th day of July, 1824, a Dividend of *five per cent* was declared, on the capital stock of the Association, for the last six months, which will be passed to the credit of the Stockholders respectively, on or before the 31st inst.

George Cochran, *Agent.*

Pittsburgh, July 24, 1824. (Aug 6—3t)

Monsieur J. Villaneuve,

HAIR-DRESSER,

FROM PARIS, AND LATELY FROM N. YORK,

HAS the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of Pittsburgh, and the public generally, that he has established himself in this City, and offers his services in the line of his profession to any who may feel disposed to favor him with a call. From the experience he has had in the several branches of his business, he flatters himself he shall be able to give entire satisfaction. He will be found at Mr. Magnier's shop in the Diamond.

N. B. Mons. V. makes and repairs WIGS of every description in a superior style, and also makes and repairs CURLS, in the most fashionable manner. Ladies will be waited on at their dwellings.

Pittsburgh, August 6.—3t

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsurgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND, FOR SALE,
A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever
PRINTING PRESS.

IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

Charles Artzt.

July 2—tf.

MACHINERY.

THE subscriber is engaged in making all kinds of MACHINERY for the manufacture of WOOL—such as
CARDING MACHINES,
Pickers, Billies, Jennies,
and Shearing Machines.
ON HAND,
Two Carding Machines
and PICKER with WHITEMORE'S CARDS which will be sold low for cash, or on short credit.

A. W. Townsend.

Beaver Falls, Pa. July 16—7t.AW

S. A. DUBARRY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
A new and general assortment of
India, European and Domestic
GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE:

THREAD LACES,
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors,
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse,
French and figured Satin Mantua and Crape Lisse Ribbons
Men's and Women's and Children's Wood stock, Wash Leather, Silk, Kid, Beaver, and York Tan Gloves.
Men's and Women's and Children's Black and White Silk and Cotton Hose
Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and plain Crapes, assorted colors
Plaid and plain Sarsenets, Senshaws, Pungees and Pelong
Silk and Cotton Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Madrass do
An extensive assortment of Leghorn, Bollivar, Split, Straw and Gimp FLATS & BONNETS
Brown and bleached Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings
Checks, and Domestic Plaids, Wilmington and Washington Stripes
Black Silk, Valentia and Jackson Vest patterns
Gros de Naples, Levantines, and French Florence
Bobbinet Laces and Veils
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Antic and Sallad Oil
Cologne Water and Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles
All of which will be sold,
Wholesale and Retail,
At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.
ALSO—3000lbs. VERDIGRIS.

Pittsburgh, April 16—t198.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives public notice to all whom it may concern, that on the 2nd day of February, 1822, by divers good deeds and assignments, and assurances in law, he become the owner and absolute proprietor, within the limits hereinafter mentioned, of all the patent rights granted by the United States to Mark Reeves and Richard Reeves, for making, using, or vending machines for cutting and heading nails, and for the several improvements made by them, or invented by them, as specified and explained in their several patents duly registered in the offices in the department of state for the United States, and bearing date on the days and years following, viz: 14th Nov. 1811, 3d Feb. 1812, 31st Oct. 1812, 16th April, 1813, and 28th September, 1813

That he is also in like manner the owner and absolute proprietor of the patent right granted by the United States to Jesse Reed and to Briggs R. Reed, on the 18th August, 1810, and on the 14th August, 1811, duly registered in the aforesaid office, for improvements in the machinery for cutting and heading of nails

Having learned that several persons are now using the machinery secured by these patents; and that others are preparing to make, sell and use the same without license, or purchase from him, in violation of his clear and indisputable right, and to his great prejudice. He therefore makes it known, to all who may be in any manner concerned, that his right under his deeds, and purchases, extends over all that portion of Pennsylvania and Virginia, situate west of the Allegheny mountain—to the whole of the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois—excepting only such grants or licenses as had been sold before the 2nd of February, 1822.

The undersigned therefore earnestly calls on all those who are now making, using, or vending machinery described and secured by any of the patents above mentioned, to desist from further interference with his just rights; and gives this timely warning to all who purpose making, using or vending machinery described and secured as aforesaid by said patents, that they will be prosecuted according to the laws of the United States, and in the courts of the United States, for every further violation of the rights acquired by him at an immense expense, and which he is willing for a reasonable compensation, to authorize in all proper situations throughout the western country.

He has placed all this business in the hands of his counsel, James Ross, Esq. of this city, with instructions to proceed in the same, after the first day of July next, if no arrangement is made in the mean time, with those embraced in this notice.

Christopher Cowan.

Pittsburgh, June 11, 1824.—tf RR

TO BREWERS.

The Subscriber wishes to Sell or Rent
Brewery No. 4,

IN the Eastern suburbs of the City. The establishment has lately been in complete operation, is now calculated to brew 8000 bushels annually, and may be greatly extended with little expense. A constant spring of pure water can be introduced into any part of the building. To purchasers this property presents great inducements for vesting a capital in the business. An indisputable title will be given, and terms of payment made easy.

Henry Holdship.

April 9, 1824.—tf.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY
For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

R. J. WALKER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAVING resigned the Clerkship of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will henceforth practice in that Court, and, as heretofore, in the other Courts of this County, and devote his exclusive attention to his Professional Business.

Office, Fourth, between Market and Wood-Streets.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 6 6m

The Philadelphia Mail Stage,

From Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown and Harrisburgh,

RUNS through, from this place to Harrisburgh, within 4 and 4½ days, alternately, twice every week.

The Proprietors, on the western section of the said route, after tendering their thanks to the public for their former patronage, hereby take the earliest opportunity to notify such as wish to encourage their Line, that although a *partial* derangement lately took place in the carriage of the mail, &c. *that* difficulty having been since obviated, and by express orders of the Post-Master General, we now resume the carriage of the mail; therefore no further disappointments are to be anticipated.

We subjoin, for the satisfaction of such as feel disposed to take a passage in our line, the time of arrival and departure.

The stage will leave Harrisburgh, at the house of Mr. Buehler, on Tuesdays at noon, and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at the house of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, on Saturday and Wednesday at 2 o'clock. P. M. And, on return, will leave Pittsburgh Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Harrisburgh Saturdays at noon, and Tuesdays at 8, P. M. Passengers who wish to go through to Harrisburgh in 4 days, will please to enter at each end of the route on Tuesdays. 'Tis also to be understood, that the owners of the line from Harrisburgh eastward, have engaged to take on all passengers going in this line to Philadelphia, without detention.

Rates of Fare from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, 6 cents per mile, or $12—and 6¼ cents per mile for any intermediate distance. Accommodations on this route generally good and low.

Jno. Blair & Co.

May 28—tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike, about twenty miles east of Pittsburgh, to the sign of the

STAGE AND HORSES,
At the corner of Wood and Fifth Streets
PITTSBURGH;

Where, from his strict attention, long experience, and comfortable accommodations, he hopes to give general satisfaction to travellers and others.

☞ The STAGES to and from the eastern cities will stop at his house, as usual, and will leave Pittsburgh every morning at 4 o'clock, for Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.

He returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of it.

☞ Travellers wishing to leave their HORSES in Pittsburgh, and to proceed by the stage, will have them carefully kept, on moderate terms.

Robert Stewart.

Pittsburgh, March 19 1824.—tf.

A SERVANT BOY!
For Sale,

WHO has about four years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

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Harrisburgh	par
Bucks county	par
Lancaster bank, dis.	1
Northampton	1
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Greensburgh	1
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Branch at Lawrenceb.	50
North Carolina.	
State bk.&br. $5&up.	4½
South Carolina.	
Charleston, $5 & up.	3
Delaware.	
Bank of Delaware	par
Wilmington & bran.	par
Commercial bk. Del.	par
Farmers' bk. of Del.	par
Bran. at New-Castle	par
do. at Wilmington	par
do. at Georgetown	par
Massachusetts.	
Boston bks $5&up.	par
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Salem	3
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Orange county	1
Catskill	1
Bk of Columbia, Huds.	1
Middle District	1
Auburn	1
Geneva	1
Central bk. Cher. val.	1
Chenango	1
Utica bk. & branches	1
Ontario bk. at Utica	1
do at Canandaigua	1
Plattsburgh	3
Georgia.	
St. bks. gen. $5&up.	4½
Maryland.	
Baltimore city bks.	par
City bk of Baltimore	2
George's county	1
Annap. & br. Easton	1
Fredk. co. Hav. de Gra.	1
Westminster	1
Hagerstown	1
Williamsport	1
New Jersey.	
St. bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Trenton bank	1
New Brunswick bank	1
State bk. at Trenton	1
Mount Holley	1
Camden	1
Cumberland	1
Newark Insurance	1
State bk. at Morris	1
do at Elizabethtown	1
Sussex	1
Paterson bank	1
Connecticut.	
Eag. bk. payab. at N Y	par
N. Haven bk. do. do.	par
Bridgeport	1
Middletown bank	1
Phœnix bk. Hartford	1
Derby bank	1
Virginia.	
Richmd & br. $5&up.	1
Valley Bank & bran.	1
N. W. bk. Wheeling	1
Rhode Island.	
Providence banks	3
Washington bk West.	3
Phœnix bank at do.	3
N.E. Commercial bk	3
Other R.I. notes gen.	4
Vermont.	
Burlington	3
New Hampshire gen.	3

COTTON, &C.

SIXTY BALES
Alabama & Tennessee
COTTON.
20 hhds. and 30 bbls.
PRIME NEW-ORLEANS
SUGAR.
10 bbls. *MOLASSES.*
15 do. *CAMWOOD.*
10 boxes Spermaceti *CANDLES,*
3 tons *LOGWOOD.*
200 bags *SHOT*, assorted Nos.
FOR SALE BY
Allen & Grant.

July 13—tf.

Painted Muslins, Chintzes, &c.

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HAVE JUST RECEIVED
10 cases painted Muslins, Chintzes.
Two blue and other Calicoes & Ginghams.
ALSO,
Eight Cases Leghorns,
CONSISTING OF
Ladies' Yellow and Black FLATS, with and without Extra Crowns; Ladies' Bolivar, Men's and Misses' HATS; together with
A large and general assortment of
STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,
Suitable for the present and approaching season, which they are determined to dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

Wholesale and Retail.

July 23—6t.

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS removed his Office to the North-East corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made by which Walter Forward, Esq. will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

S. Kingston.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

LAW NOTICE

THE Subscriber has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S. Kingston, Esq.

W. Forward.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

H. BONNET,

At his Wholesale Dry Goods Store,
Between Second & Third, Market Street,
HAS FOR SALE
Prime Muskrat & Beaver Skins,
And every kind of *Hat Trimmings.*

He continues to be an agent for the celebrated Dr. T. W. DYOTT, and has just received for sale, *Wholesale and Retail*, a supply of the well known and curative

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
(on which he is authorized to allow a fair discount to those who buy by the quantity,)
ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH POWDERS,
ITCH OINTMENT,
Eye-Water, Plaster of Mahy, &c.

June 18, 1824—tf

LAW NOTICE.

Edward Turner & Duncan S. Walker,

HAVE formed a connexion in the *practice of the Law.* They will attend all the courts in the city of Natchez, the Circuit courts of Wilkinson and other counties adjacent to Adams, in the state of Mississippi, and the courts in Concordia, Louisiana. Their office is that of the late firm of *Turner & Metcalfe*, at the house of E. Turner, near the corner of Second South and Front Streets, Natchez.

E. Turner,
D. S. Walker.

Natchez, April 23.—M. 28. tf.

Cure for the Rheumatism.

WM. COCHRANE, 273 Water street, was severely afflicted with the Rheumatism, he was not able to walk without a stick, and his pain was so great as to prevent him from taking any rest for a week; he was recommended to Lee's Medicine Store, for Hamilton's Essence of Mustard, half a bottle of which cured him in two days, after using the Oppodeldoc and other things without experiencing any relief. any person, by calling on him, may be satisfied as to the correctness of this statement.

New-York, June 2d, 1824

Hamilton's Elixir,

Gives great relief in consumptive coughs, is a cure for the whooping cough, and speedily removes coughs and colds.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges

They are particularly efficacious in carrying off gross humors and eruptions, should no worms exist in the body.

New York, June 7th, 1824.

Mrs. H. Lee.—Last summer my son, an infant of 16 months old, was afflicted with severe sickness for twenty five weeks. An eminent physician was employed, who endeavored, though in vain, to afford relief. The physician finally pronounced it consumption, and declared he could do no more. Every one who saw the child, considered it as a hopeless case, and my wife felt assured in her mind that it could not recover. At this time I returned from London, after an absence of eight or nine months—I was shocked at the sight of the child, whose bones were almost through the skin. Happily I recollected some cases in which I had known HAMILTON'S WORM LOZENGES to have been successfully used, and especially in the case of a daughter of mine, about seven years since. I bought the Lozenges and gave them to the child; in one day he was astonishingly changed for the better; one more dose brought away many long round worms, and the child began to mend fast; a third dose was given after the proper interval, as per direction, which effectually cleansed his bowels, and the child is now in a state of perfect health and vigor. (Signed)

CHARLES CLARK, No. 12, Front st.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is an invaluable medicine for nervous complaints.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops,

Which give immediate relief in the most severe instances.

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, to amend the appetite, and to remove habitual costiveness.

Certificate of Mr. Wm. Devenny.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, head aches or costiveness rendered medicine necessary. in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my head-ache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold, if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Your's, &c. WM DEVENNY,
145, Cherry st. New York

Hahn's German Eye Water,

For diseases of the eyes: many have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Hahn's German Corn Plaster,

For corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

Restorative Powder,

For the teeth and gums, cleanses and whitens the teeth, and preserves the enamel from decay.

Damask Lip Salve.

The Genuine Persian Lotion,

Removes blemishes from the face and skin of every kind. particularly pimples, scurfs, tetters, ringworms, sunburns, &c.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

The above Medicines are sold, Wholesale and Retail, at Lee's Family Medicine Store, No. 46, Maiden Lane, New-York. A liberal discount will be allowed to country purchasers.

SOLD ALSO BY
HORNER & CLAYLAND,
At their Wholesale & Retail Drug Store,
Corner of Market and Third Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

July 30—1m.

BOOK AUCTION.

On Saturday Evening, 21st inst.
AT EARLY CANDLE LIGHT,
AT WOOD STREET AUCTION ROOM,
Will be sold,
An Elegant Collection of New and Valuable
BOOKS,
With a variety of
SECOND-HAND WORKS,
AND
Fancy Articles,
Just Received from Philadelphia.
TERMS AT SALE.
W. Anderson, Auc.

August 13—2

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

THIRTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

6	Prizes	of	$5000	is	$30,000
6	do	of	1000	is	6000
6	do	of	500	is	3000
6	do	of	397	is	2382
828	do	of	12	is	9936
6072	do	of	6	is	36432
6924	Prizes				$87,750
10625	Blanks.				

The drawing will take place on Thursday, the 28th of October next, or at a much earlier day if the sale of tickets will warrant it.

TICKETS $6 00.

Halves $3 00 | *Quarters* $1 50

FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
In Market, between Second and Third Streets.
PITTSBURGH.

July 2, 1824.

LAWRENCE MITCHEL,

Merchant Tailor,

CORNER OF WOOD AND SECOND STREETS,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has lately purchased Mr. ALLEN WARD'S *Patent Mathematical System for Cutting Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing* to all forms and fashions. The satisfaction that this mode of cutting has given to himself and customers, since he has been using it, encourages him to announce it to the public.

He also keeps constantly on hand
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Suitable for travellers and gentlemen trading on the rivers. In a few days he will receive a handsome assortment of
Cloths, Casimeres & Vestings.

Those who may favor him with their custom may rely on having their work done in the newest fashion and neatest manner, at the shortest notice and on moderate terms.

August 13—3t.

DIVIDEND.

AT A MEETING of the Managers of the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association*, held on the 19th day of July, 1824, a Dividend of *five per cent* was declared, on the capital stock of the Association, for the last six months, which will be passed to the credit of the Stockholders respectively, on or before the 31st inst.

George Cochran, *Agent.*

Pittsburgh, July 24, 1824. (Aug 6—3t)

Monsieur J. Villaneuve,

HAIR-DRESSER,

FROM PARIS, AND LATELY FROM N. YORK,

HAS the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of Pittsburgh, and the public generally, that he has established himself in this City, and offers his services in the line of his profession to any who may feel disposed to favor him with a call. From the experience he has had in the several branches of his business, he flatters himself he shall be able to give entire satisfaction. He will be found at Mr. Magnier's shop in the Diamond.

N. B. Mons. V. makes and repairs WIGS of every description in a superior style, and also makes and repairs CURLS, in the most fashionable manner. Ladies will be waited on at their dwellings.

Pittsburgh, August 6.—3t

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsurgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND, FOR SALE,
A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever
PRINTING PRESS.

IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

Charles Artzt.

July 2—tf.

MACHINERY.

THE subscriber is engaged in making all kinds of MACHINERY for the manufacture of WOOL—such as
CARDING MACHINES,
Pickers, Billies, Jennies,
and Shearing Machines.
ON HAND,
Two Carding Machines
and PICKER with WHITEMORE'S CARDS, which will be sold low for cash, or on short credit.

A. W. Townsend.

Beaver Falls, Pa. July 16—7t.AW

S. A. DUBARRY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
A new and general assortment of
India, European and Domestic
GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE:

THREAD LACES,
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors,
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse,
French and figured Satin Mantua and Crape Lisse Ribbons
Men's and Women's and Children's Woodstock, Wash Leather, Silk, Kid, Beaver, and York Tan Gloves.
Men's and Women's and Children's Black and White Silk and Cotton Hose
Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and plain Crapes, assorted colors
Plaid and plain Sarsenets, Senshaws, Pungees and Pelong
Silk and Cotton Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Madrass do
An extensive assortment of Leghorn, Bollivar, Split, Straw and Gimp FLATS & BONNETS
Brown and bleached Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings
Checks, and Domestic Plaids, Wilmington and Washington Stripes
Black Silk, Valentia and Jackson Vest patterns
Gros de Naples, Levantines, and French Florence
Bobbinet Laces and Veils
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Antic and Sallad Oil
Cologne Water and Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,
Wholesale and Retail,
At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.
ALSO—3000lbs. VERDIGRIS.

Pittsburgh, April 16—t198.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives public notice to all whom it may concern, that on the 2nd day of February, 1822, by divers good deeds and assignments, and assurances in law, he became the owner and absolute proprietor, within the limits hereinafter mentioned, of all the patent rights granted by the United States to Mark Reeves and Richard Reeves, for making, using, or vending machines for cutting and heading nails, and for the several improvements made by them, or invented by them, as specified and explained in their several patents duly registered in the offices in the department of state for the United States, and bearing date on the days and years following, viz: 14th Nov. 1811, 3d Feb. 1812, 31st Oct. 1812, 16th April, 1813, and 28th September, 1813.

That he is also in like manner the owner and absolute proprietor of the patent right granted by the United States to Jesse Reed and to Briggs R. Reed, on the 18th August, 1810, and on the 14th August, 1811, duly registered in the aforesaid office, for improvements in the machinery for cutting and heading of nails.

Having learned that several persons are now using the machinery secured by these patents, and that others are preparing to make, sell and use the same without license, or purchase from him, in violation of his clear and indisputable right, and to his great prejudice. He therefore makes it known, to all who may be in any manner concerned, that his right under his deeds, and purchases, extends over all that portion of Pennsylvania and Virginia, situate west of the Allegheny mountain—to the whole of the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois—excepting only such grants or licenses as had been sold before the 2nd of February, 1822.

The undersigned therefore earnestly calls on all those who are now making, using, or vending machinery described and secured by any of the patents above mentioned, to desist from further interference with his just rights; and gives this timely warning to all who purpose making, using or vending machinery described and secured as aforesaid by said patents, that they will be prosecuted according to the laws of the United States, and in the courts of the United States, for every further violation of the rights acquired by him at an immense expense, and which he is willing for a reasonable compensation, to authorize in all proper situations throughout the western country.

He has placed all this business in the hands of his counsel, James Ross, Esq. of this city, with instructions to proceed in the same, after the first day of July next, if no arrangement is made in the mean time, with those embraced in this notice.

Christopher Cowan.

Pittsburgh, June 11, 1824.—tf RR

TO BREWERS.

The Subscriber wishes to Sell or Rent
Brewery No. 4,

IN the Eastern suburbs of the City. The establishment has lately been in complete operation, is now calculated to brew 8000 bushels annually, and may be greatly extended with little expense. A constant spring of pure water can be introduced into any part of the building. To purchasers this property presents great inducements for vesting a capital in the business. An indisputable title will be given, and terms of payment made easy.

Henry Holdship.

April 9, 1824.—tf.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY
For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

R. J. WALKER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAVING resigned the Clerkship of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will henceforth practice in that Court, and, as heretofore, in the other Courts of this County, and devote his exclusive attention to his Professional Business.

Office, Fourth, between Market and Wood-Streets.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 6 6m

The Philadelphia Mail Stage,

From Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown and Harrisburgh,

RUNS through, from this place to Harrisburgh, within 4 and 4½ days, alternately, twice every week.

The Proprietors, on the western section of the said route, after tendering their thanks to the public for their former patronage, hereby take the earliest opportunity to notify such as wish to encourage their Line, that although a *partial* derangement lately took place in the carriage of the mail, *&c. that* difficulty having been since obviated, and by express orders of the Post-Master General, we now resume the carriage of the mail: therefore no further disappointments are to be anticipated.

We subjoin, for the satisfaction of such as feel disposed to take a passage in our line, the time of arrival and departure.

The stage will leave Harrisburgh, at the house of Mr. Buehler, on Tuesdays at noon, and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at the house of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, on Saturday and Wednesday at 2 o'clock, P. M. And, on return, will leave Pittsburgh Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Harrisburgh Saturdays at noon, and Tuesdays at 8, P. M. Passengers who wish to go through to Harrisburgh in 4 days, will please to enter at each end of the route on Tuesdays. 'Tis also to be understood, that the owners of the line from Harrisburgh eastward, have engaged to take on all passengers going in this line to Philadelphia, without detention.

Rates of Fare from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, 6 cents per mile, or $17—and 6¼ cents per mile for any intermediate distance. Accommodations on this route generally good and low.

Jno. Blair & Co.

May 28—tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike, about twenty miles east of Pittsburgh, to the sign of the

STAGE AND HORSES,
At the corner of Wood and Fifth Streets
PITTSBURGH;

Where, from his strict attention, long experience, and comfortable accommodations, he hopes to give general satisfaction to travellers and others.

☞ The STAGES to and from the eastern cities will stop at his house, as usual, and will leave Pittsburgh every morning at 4 o'clock, for Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.

He returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of it.

☞ Travellers wishing to leave their HORSES in Pittsburgh, and to proceed by the stage, will have them carefully kept, on moderate terms.

Robert Stewart.

Pittsburgh, March 19 1824.—tf.

A SERVANT BOY !

For Sale,

WHO has about four years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1824.

JACKSON DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN DELEGATE MEETING.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republican Delegates of the city of Pittsburgh and of Allegheny county, friendly to the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson, held at the Court-House in the city of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 11th August, 1824,

JOSEPH COOPER, of St. Clair township, was called to the chair, and

John W. Young, of the city of Pittsburgh, appointed Secretary.

The meeting having been duly arranged, the following preamble and resolutions, after full deliberation, were adopted.

A meeting of Delegates from a number of townships in Allegheny county, having on a former occasion recommended candidates for the support of the people at the next October election; and this nomination having been concurred in by the delegates who afterwards met at the town of Butler—it is proper that reasons for making a second nomination, should be set forth to the people. The delegates by whom the former nomination was made, were elected by township meetings so small, as not even to pretend to express the sentiments of the people. This is a fact too notorious to be disputed, and is proved by the nomination itself. If the delegates had not mistaken the wishes of the people, or been imposed on by management, it is impossible they could have adopted a ticket made up almost exclusively of the open or secret enemies of Gen. Jackson—a caucus ticket—which the adherents of the caucus claim and support as *their own*. This fact being known, the friends of Gen. Jackson owed it to him and themselves, that the voice of Allegheny county should be known to the district, and the state. They will not support, and are determined to oppose the ticket abovementioned, with the exception of a few names used by the enemies of Gen. Jackson for the purpose of reconciling the people to their views. The success of that ticket would be the triumph of Jackson's determined enemies. In order to bolster up a nomination thus made, the most disingenuous artifices have been used, by men claiming to be the friends of Gen. Jackson, but who are at heart his insidious enemies. Well knowing, as they certainly must, that the support of the ticket formed through the arts and exertions of the enemies of Gen. Jackson would be, in effect, throwing the whole weight of this congressional district into the scale of his adversary, they attempt to raise an alarm about a 'division of the party, and opposition to the regular delegate ticket, as if the cause of Gen. Jackson, so justly dear to the people, ought to be given up for the sake of a nomination which misrepresented their wishes, and is calculated to defeat their efforts in behalf of the Hero of Orleans. The real *friends* of General Jackson understand the meaning of all this, and can easily trace it to the manœuvres of their enemies; but it will fail of the intended effect. The true democratic party is now composed of the friends of Gen. Jackson. There is no danger of *their* being divided, when they nominate their own candidates. It is to another source we are to look for the cause of discord and dissention—the arts and intrigues of the caucus dictators: Since twelve or fifteen men call *themselves* the democratic party of Allegheny county, and set up *their* will as a law to be obeyed by thousands. Without even professing a decent respect for public opinion, they arrogate the right of advising, dictating and forcing their own opinion on a party one hundred times their number. Whoever chooses to have an opinion of his own, or to show any uneasiness under their tyranny, is at once expelled from their ranks. An aristocracy of this sort is not to be endured by freemen. They have lorded it over the democratic party long enough. Andrew Jackson is not to be put down—the voice of the people is not to be stifled by the combined efforts of a mere remnant of the original friends of the caucus. They may concert and follow up their plans to oppose public opinion, and defeat the wishes of the people—they may stand out against Gen. Jackson, now that nine-tenths of the community have declared in his favor—they may strive to govern instead of being governed by the people—it will be unavailing. Whatever may have been their opinions heretofore, they ought, as democrats, to submit to the will of the people, since it has become well ascertained.—They would have been received among us as democrats, and our differences healed at once. Failing to do this, they are only to be regarded as an *aristocratic combination*, goaded on by personal interest and ambition, to baffle and frustrate the known wishes of the mass of the community. It was therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That it is the right and duty of the friends of Gen. Jackson, to recommend candidates to be supported at the next election, who are altogether unconnected with the aristocracy above mentioned, and out of the reach of its baneful influence.

2. *Resolved*, That we will oppose the election of any individual to Congress, or the state Legislature, who is opposed to the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson to the Presidency.

3. *Resolved*, That our fellow-citizen, WALTER FORWARD, having voluntarily, and in a manly and ingenuous manner, declared his adherence to the people, and his resolution to support the Hero of New-Orleans, has shown a respect for their feelings and a devotion to their interest which entitle him to our fullest confidence: We do therefore recommend him to our fellow-citizens as a candidate to represent the people of this district in the next Congress, and to be supported in place of James S. Stevenson, the caucus candidate.

4. *Resolved*, That we will support any candidate who may be selected by the Jackson Democrats of Beaver, Butler and Armstrong counties, in the place of Robert Moore.

5. *Resolved*, That *John Brown*, of Ross township, *Robert J. Walker*, of Pittsburgh, *Samuel Cochran, Jr.* of Mifflin township, and *William Beatty*, of Butler county, be recommended to their fellow-citizens of Allegheny and Butler counties, as suitable persons to be supported as representatives in the state legislature from this district.

6. *Resolved*, That *Edward Patchell*, of the city of Pittsburgh, be recommended to his fellow-citizens of Allegheny county, as a suitable person for county Commissioner.

7. *Resolved*, That *William M'Clure*, of Mifflin township, be recommended to his fellow-citizens of this county for Auditor.

8. *Resolved*, That *Andrew Scott*, of the city of Pittsburgh, be recommended to his fellow-citizens as a suitable person for county Coroner.

9. *Resolved*, That H. G. Pius and John W. Young, be appointed Delegates, to meet the Delegates from the other counties composing this Congressional and Legislative district, at the town of Butler, at such time as may be fixed upon by the Delegates of the counties of Beaver, Butler and Armstrong, and there to aid in carrying the above nomination into effect.

10. *Resolved*, That as the people, in their township and ward meetings, should have a fair opportunity of knowing who are the candidates for nomination, together with their characters and qualifications, we do therefore recommend that on future occasions, in order to prevent intrigue and deception, that the name of every candidate be announced in the public papers at least two weeks before such ward and township meetings.

11. *Resolved*, That John W. Young, Joseph Cooper, Maj. H. G. Pius, David Lynch, John Irwin, Charles Kenny, Esq. John Reed, Major Andrew M'Farland, William Johnson, Felix Brunot, Robert M'Farland, of Mifflin, Samuel C. M'Guire, and Maj. Hugh L. Cooper, be a standing Committee of Correspondence for the county of Allegheny, and that they be authorized to publish a suitable address, and call such meetings as the interest of the democratic party may require.

12. *Resolved*, That these proceedings be published in the Democrat, Mercury, Gazette, and Statesman, Pittsburgh—Repository and Sentinel, Butler—Argus, Beaver, and Columbian, Kittanning.

JOSEPH COOPER, *Chairman.*

JOHN W. YOUNG, *Secretary.*

Letter from Hayti.—At the present moment, when Mr. Granville is in this country encouraging the emigration of colored persons to Hayti, and when societies are in some places forming to co-operate with him, the following letter cannot but be interesting. It is from two colored men, now residing near Port-au-Prince, who left Illinois, with a party of upwards of twenty colored people, men, women and children, in the spring of 1823—the same party of blacks which Mr. Flower induced to emigrate to Hayti, and which was safely conducted thither by Mr. Graham, as has heretofore been noticed in the public papers. The information contained in this letter from persons who have resided eighteen months in Hayti, may be of use to such of their brethren as wish to avail themselves of the offer of free passage, &c. now held out by Mr. Granville.

"*Port-au-Prince, 26th May, 1824.*

"Mr. George Flower,

"*Dear Sir*,—We have received your kind favor dated the 28th February, and are much obliged for the information therein contained. We are getting more and more satisfied with this country, and at present have more favorable prospects of doing well than we have heretofore had. Should any of our friends or acquaintances have a desire to come this way on the same terms we came on—that is, working on *equal shares*—we would advise their coming.—We are at present all in good health.

"This is a free country; we find it so; our rights are the same as every and any man in this republic. We are protected in all our rights, and exempt from military duty for one year after our arrival, and after that period the service is very trifling. Should our friends or any of our countrymen conclude to emigrate to this country, they may rest assured that they will enjoy the same liberty and rights under President Boyer, as the Americans do under the government of President Madison.

"We have frequent visits from our excellent President, with all his suite, officers and soldiers. He is delighted to see us doing well, and his unremitting attention is always exerted to make our situation both comfortable and pleasant.

"We wish particularly that you, sir, would have the goodness to show this letter to Mr. William M'Intosh, the brother and sisters of Arthur J. Jones, and to all inquiring friends who may wish to emigrate to this land of liberty.

"ARTHUR J. JONES,
"GEORGE PANN,
"For all our company.

"P. S. You can tell those who say that we are *slaves*, to read the above letter, and they must be satisfied we are as free as air. Remember the Indian Chief's name is Pigeon!"

[*The original letter may be seen by calling on Mr. Benjamin Bakewell of this city.*]

From the Washington National Journal, August 9.

THE FRIENDS OF THE PEOPLE.

Who are the friends of the people?—Those who confide in them. Who are the enemies of the people? Those who distrust them.

With this short catechism before us let us cast our eyes upon the state of New-York. What is the scene now acting in that great state? What are M. Van Buren & Co. the patrons and agents of the treasury candidate, laboring to effect?—To deprive the people of their legitimate right to elect the President of the United States: And why? *Because they distrust the people;* because they know that if the legitimate voice of the people of New-York can be heard, that voice will damn all their hopes.

The people, then, who alone have the right to say what the voice of New-York is, are to be silenced. Upwards of a million and a half of the sovereign people are to be silenced, in order that seventeen senators may misrepresent that voice; and yet these conspirators against the liberties of the people presume to call themselves the *friends of the people.*

There never was, in any free country, a stronger indication of the aristocratic means by which a man attempted to obtain power, than is manifest in the struggle of Mr. CRAWFORD for the presidency. In Georgia, one of the three states whose votes it is possible he may receive, *the legislature refused to let the people have the choice of their own electors.* In Virginia, where it is possible he may receive the electoral votes, *no man has a voice in the election without being a freeholder.* Nearly one half of the citizens have no vote at elections. In New-York, where he has many partisans, *the people are refused the right of voting for their electors.* These are the only states whose electoral votes Mr. CRAWFORD can by possibility obtain: And these can only be obtained by the most flagrant disregard of the rights of the people, or by the most aristocratic provisions of constitution or law. *Frank. Gaz.*

Mr. Pickering and the Secretary of State.—The editor of the Baltimore Patriot has announced his intention to republish the letter of Mr. Adams to Mr. Pickering on the Embargo, together with "*an appendix*" by the former in reply to the review of the Cunningham Correspondence by the latter. We have long been expecting something of the kind from this source. The Patriot says the appendix is written with Mr. Adams' accustomed acumen and elevation of style, and predicts that Col. Pickering will be laid in the political tomb of Russel and Smyth. However this may be, there can be no doubt of the fulfilment of another prediction by the publisher, that the pamphlet will be sought after with great avidity by the American public.—An animated and bitter warfare is probably yet to be waged between the combatants. The odds is certainly against Col. Pickering, as the parties stand two to one. Our opinion remains unchanged, that the whole of this affair should have slept in oblivion. It is a curious fact, that both of the antagonists profess to act on the defensive.

N. Y. Statesman.

Nautical Accuracy.—The track across the Atlantic is so well understood by American navigators, that the Frances, lately arrived at Norfolk from Liverpool, spoke no less than three of our line ships, the Pacific, W. Thompson and Canada, on her passage. *N. Y. Paper.*

THE HOLY ALLIANCE, AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

When some of our public writers stated it as their opinion, that the members of the Holy Alliance "did not confine their views of subjugation to the South American Republics, but contemplated an extension of their paternal embraces to the *United States*, it was considered, we believe, by most men, and by ourselves among the number, as a mere chimera, arising either from a too easy admission of fear, or the supposition that these Holy brethren were really more absurd in "their notions of things" than could well be conceived by ordinary capacities. It was not, we thought, to be gravely maintained, that such a measure could for a moment be contemplated by even an ultra royalist of the highest and warmest cast, much less by a man represented as the ablest and most influential statesman of all the diplomatic corps, connected with the Holy Alliance. We have now, however, to acknowledge our mistake, whilst we communicate to the readers of the Federal Gazette what will, we imagine, not a little surprise them, namely, that no less a personage than POZZO DI BORGO, the Ambassador from Russia to France, the paramount minister of the Holy Alliance, who is supposed to direct the attention of the Allied Sovereigns as he would the babies of his will, and to have wielded the destinies of the European Continent since the sun set on the fortunes of Napoleon, actually advised an open attack by arms on the Independence and liberties of the United States of America. We copy the following editorial article on the subject

From the London Morning Chronicle.

The extravagance of the Russian or high Ultra party in France, would hardly be credited in this country. Would it be believed that M. Pozzo di Borgo, its oracle in Paris, in a memoir addressed to his Court in 1817, on the importance of replacing South America under the dominion of Spain, actually allowed his zeal against liberty to carry him so far as gravely to propose the subjugation of the United States of North America. "Founded, he said, on the sovereignty of the People, the Republic of the United States of America was a fire of which the daily contact with Europe threatened the latter with conflagration; that this state, an asylum for all innovators, gave them the means of disseminating at a distance by their writings, and by the authority of their example, a poison of which the communication could not be questioned, as it was well known that the French Revolution had had its origin in the United States, that already troublesome effects were felt in Europe from the presence of the French refugees in America, and more particularly in France; that the administration of that kingdom was obliged to bend before the revolutionary spirit; and, that a prompt repression of democratical principles could alone prevent the irruption of an evil already so grave in its source." After a variety of considerations of the same sort, the Russian Ambassador proceeded to observe, "That the conquest of the United States of America was an easy enterprise—that their submission to a mode of government more in harmony with that of the other civilized States of the world, would be attended with little inconvenience in comparison of the danger from allowing to subsist, much longer, the form of the actual government; that the degree of power to which the Americans had risen, made them objects of fear to the European Monarchical Governments, but that at the same time, the sum of their riches having augmented that of luxury and corruption, there was reason to think that the principal citizens of the United States would not be displeased to see a change which would place them at the head of the government of their country; that as the aristocratical spirit was more particularly perceptible in the towns, the influence of the rich citizens might easily bring about the desired change; that it would in vain be objected that the United States had just come off victorious out of the struggle they had maintained with Great Britain; that this success was owing to particular causes, the absence of which would overcome opposition and resistance, and that two of these causes could not fail to strike every observer—that, in the first place, the richest citizens saw with fear the moment approach in which the English party would replace the United States under the power of England; that, in that case, they would consider themselves as stript of their power, and subjected to the tyranny of the British aristocracy, whose representatives would impose on them a yoke as severe as humiliating; that, in consequence, seeing they could gain nothing by this change, they made every effort to overcome every difficulty, in which they would not, perhaps, have succeeded, but for the impolitic conduct of the English who set fire to Washington; and, that it is, perhaps, to this second cause, that the failure of the enterprise, and consequently the consolidation of the Republic, is, in a great measure, to be attributed."

Now, though all this must appear to us Americans extremely absurd and extravagant, yet, when we consider that it comes from a man who is understood to influence the cabinets of the Holy Alliance, the folly assumes a graver aspect, because we know that weak and wicked princes, and even those of a better stamp, are sometimes governed by weak and wicked ministers, and that, when wickedness is combined with ability, the danger increases four fold.

From the National Intelligencer.

The above article copied from the Federal Gazette comes at this moment rather *mal-apropos*. It is of too important a complexion, however, and comes to us in too imposing a shape, to allow us to overlook it. It conflicts so entirely with the views which have been hitherto entertained of the personal disposition of the Emperor ALEXANDER towards this country, that it would give us great pleasure to be assured of its being a forgery. If it be so, the fact can hardly be too soon declared.

Sometimes in moral, but more particularly in political concerns, we find men acting under the influence of that kind of artificial conviction into which the mind even of an honorable man may at last succeed in torturing itself. Conscience, like every other judge, may be misled, and there is no advocate so eloquent as *self-interest* before that high, but infallible tribunal.

Geographical.

The following description of the city of Mexico, is from the pen of Peter Allaire, Esq. in a letter, dated New-Orleans, May 4, 1824, addressed to a friend in this county, which has been obligingly furnished us for publication. Mr. A. visited the Mexican nation last summer, travelled over most of its provinces, and spent some time at its metropolis. His description is undoubtedly drawn up with accuracy, and will be read with interest. *Saratoga Sentinel.*

CITY OF MEXICO.

"Mexico is situated in lat. 20, 25 N. lon. 99° W. Its form is square, being about 3000 yards on each side. It is built on a level plain, formed by the junction of several islands, which were formerly about a league from the main land on the west—but by the draining of the lake there is little or no water between the city and the main land on the W. and N. W.—and there are several small communications, and in different directions, with the high lands, by means of made roads on causeways. The prospect at approaching the city from the eastward is beautiful; a large lake on your right, the city in front, and a chain of mountains forming a semi-circle from S. to N. on your left—the sides and bases of which, as well as the low lands, are in high cultivation, with various cottages, houses and churches to variegate the scene. The streets are laid off at right angles, and correspond with the four cardinal points—they are paved with small stones, with a gutter in the middle of the street, and flat stones laid for side walks, and are so level that after a shower of rain, the water remains some hours before it can run off; neither are the streets named, but the squares, which are generally called after the nearest church. The houses are mostly built of volcanic stone, generally plastered on the outside with a grey or white cement—some have their fronts covered with ornamented tile, and they are mostly two stories, some three, and a few four, and have cost immense sums to build them, as they occupy a large space, and the materials are all brought from the high lands on the backs of mules and jacks. The floors of the houses are made of brick or tile; a few are covered with cement and painted. The inside walls are covered with white cement, and ornamented with paintings according to the fancy of the owner. There is no wood used in building, except for the rafters, doors and windows—the sashes are even made of tin; and not one chimney is to be seen in this large city, as their cooking is done with charcoal, and the regular temperature of the climate renders fire unnecessary for bodily comfort, being from 45 to 70 of F. The churches are sixty-five in number, are well built and highly ornamented, and are the most splendid buildings in the country. The Inquisition is situated within two squares of the centre of the city, on the north side. It is a regular building, two stories high, has but one entrance, and that on the corner; it is now converted into a prison for state prisoners, and a guard house, but no relic is to be seen of their former implements of torture. The custom house is situated between the Inquisition and puplic square, is a plain building, two stories high, and one hundred and fifty feet long, and here is deposited all the merchandise that comes to Mexico, and there remains until twelve per cent is paid on their valuation. The palace is built of white stone, and occupies the east side of the public square; in one of its wings is the common jail and the mint. The theatre is a large building, not splendid without but sufficient to contain five thousand persons, and its decorations are rather ordinary. The circus, bull-fight, is situated on the S. E. part of the city; its form is circular, having three rows of boxes, and is sufficiently large to contain twenty thousand people. There are several nunneries, which are gloomy looking buildings, having no windows that look into the streets, and but one door; but some of them are now converted into barracks for soldiers. The market is in the rear of the palace, and is well supplied with fruit and vegetables; but few stalls have meat, as that article is vended in all parts of the town in shops. The fruits and vegetables which were in the market in September, 1823, were peaches, pears, cherries, quinces, apples, grapes, oranges, cocoa nuts, limes, lemons, tunas, or prickly pears, blackberries, pomegranites, alligator pears, granidines, bananas, plantains, pine apples, olives, peanuts, chesnuts, soursops, Madeira nuts, pecans, hazlenuts, shaddocks, water melons, musk melons, cucumbers, cabbage, tomatos, onions, potatoes, both sweet and Irish, greens, of various kinds, lettuce, peas, beans, of various kinds, beets, carrots, turnips, wild potatoes, celery, colliflowers, radishes, squashes, peppers of various kinds, pumpkins, nerstursions, &c. On the N. W. of the city is a public square, where all kinds of furniture and clothes that have been used, are bought and sold, and it is called the Fair.

On the west of the city, about 1000 yards from the centre, is a public promenade, called the Alemeda; it is four hundred yards long, and two hundred wide, forming a parallelogram, and is planted with trees so close as to form almost a perfect shade; the walks are about fifteen feet wide, and laid off in triangles, the rows of trees corresponding with the walks on both sides, which walks are laid with large flat stones. In the centre of Alemeda is a large fountain thus constructed: a large basin, about two feet above the level of the ground, and fifty feet diameter; on its margin stand eight images, as large as life, with the water spouting out of their mouths and the tops of their heads, into the basin, in the centre of which is a square pedestal, on the four sides of which stand four images of men, supporting, with their hands above their heads, a basin, fifteen feet in diameter, with the water running out of their mouths into the basin below, and also in the margin of the upper basin are curved tubes, through which the water also runs into the lower basin: in the centre of the upper basin are five inverted fish, with the water running out of their mouths into the upper basin, and their tails interwoven; on them is a branch of the nopal tree, and on it stands a large eagle, holding in his right claw a snake. The whole is constructed of hewn stone, except the eagle, which is wood gilt. There are four other fountains plaçed equi-distant from the centre one, in the middle of the walks, with various devices, and around all the fountains are seats of stone. The Alemeda is enclosed with a wall five feet high, made of stone and plastered with grey cement, and has ten gates, five large ones and five small ones: on the inside of the wall is a stone seat, all the way round; and between the wall and the trees is a road for carriages, forty feet wide, and on a public day you may see some hundreds—the whole is kept neat and clean, which makes it a delightful place to take an afternoon walk.

The city is supplied with water by two aqueducts, which are built of stone, varying in height from seven to fifteen feet, and are supported by arches, the one three and the other five miles in length, and enter the city from the southward and westward—the water running exposed to the air on their tops. There are three canals, one coming from the lake on the S. E. another from the E. and join in the city about 400 yards from the palace—they then form one grand canal, which continues 250 yards. All within the city is walled with stone, having a number of places to embark and land; and when they come in contact with the streets, they pass under stone arches. Through these canals are brought the principal flowers and vegetables, that supply the markets—they are brought in flat boats about fifteen feet long, and five wide—the other canal enters from the E. into the N. E. part of the city, through which is brought, principally grass and small wood. These canals also carry off the water from the city. On the S. E. of the city are situated those gardens which are reported by geographers as *floating gardens*. All the land that lies between the city and the lake, on the south, is made land, having made its appearance by the draining of the lake, and is nearly a perfect level, for near a league and a half—and is intersected in various directions by canals branching from the canals which lead into the city; and on these canals are situated these famed gardens, which are ditched in such directions that a person can, with facility, water the various beds with a wooden shovel made for the purpose. The greater part have trees planted on their corners, and their borders ornamented with flowers of various kinds, which gives them a beautiful appearance, and they produce so luxuriantly the whole year, that their productions are worth little more than the expense of bringing them to market.

POPULATION.

Nobility and Clergy, -	15,000
Spaniards, - - -	10,000
Creoles, - - -	75,000
Indians, - - -	60,000
Total, - - -	160,000

My limits do not allow me to give you a sketch of their manners and customs; but if you wish I will send it."

Foreign News.

New-York, Aug. 7.

The ship Stephania, Capt. Macy, in 29 days from Havre, arrived at this port this morning, putting us in possession of Paris dates to the 24th of June inclusive. We have only time for a few extracts.

It is now reduced to a certainty that the Marquis would embark from Havre, between the 1st of July and the 1st of August, not earlier than the 5th of July, nor later than the 1st of August. The Cadmus was to sail on the 1st of July, but would wait until the 10th.

Paris, June 24.—Extract of a private letter of the 18th June from Frankfort:—"It seems that the assembly of Ministers at Johannisberg was a prelude to that Congress which was to have been held upon the affairs of Spanish America, if England had not refused to take part. It is not known whether the Continental Powers will assemble, or whether the meeting at Johannisberg will remain, as it is at present, merely a friendly conference upon the affairs of Germany."

Madrid, June 12.—The Lava (impressment) which has been in use in Spain from time immemorial instead of a conscription, and which produces a greater number of soldiers than recruiting, is carrying on with great activity. The Police officers, seconded by an armed force, arrest in the streets all persons whom they suppose to have no calling, and they even have authority to enter into their houses and press them there. It requires no great penetration to see that such a measure is favorable to injustice and the exercise of private vengeance. Many old militiamen have been arrested, and after a delay of two or three days, conducted to the places where the regiments are which they are destined to join. The prisons are filled with persons detained for political offences. It is said that the French ambassador, who has conferences with the Spanish Ministers daily, has spoken very plainly upon the act of amnesty being suffered to fall into discredit by its non-execution.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1824.

JACKSON DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN DELEGATE MEETING.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republican Delegates of the city of Pittsburgh and of Allegheny county, friendly to the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson, held at the Court-House in the city of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 11th August, 1824,

JOSEPH COOPER, of St. Clair township, was called to the chair, and

John W. Young, of the city of Pittsburgh, appointed Secretary.

The meeting having been duly arranged, the following preamble and resolutions, after full deliberation, were adopted.

A meeting of Delegates from a number of townships in Allegheny county, having on a former occasion recommended candidates for the support of the people at the next October election; and this nomination having been concurred in by the delegates who afterwards met at the town of Butler—it is proper that reasons for making a second nomination, should be set forth to the people. The delegates by whom the former nomination was made, were elected by township meetings so small, as not even to pretend to express the sentiments of the people. This is a fact too notorious to be disputed, and is proved by the nomination itself. If the delegates had not mistaken the wishes of the people, or been imposed on by management, it is impossible they could have adopted a ticket made up almost exclusively of the open or secret enemies of Gen. Jackson—a caucus ticket—which the adherents of the caucus claim and support as *their own*. This fact being known, the friends of Gen. Jackson owed it to him and themselves, that the voice of Allegheny county should be known to the district, and the state. They will not support, and are determined to oppose the ticket abovementioned, with the exception of a few names used by the enemies of Gen. Jackson for the purpose of reconciling the people to their views. The success of that ticket would be the triumph of Jackson's determined enemies. In order to bolster up a nomination thus made, the most disingenuous artifices have been used, by men claiming to be the friends of Gen. Jackson, but who are at heart his insidious enemies. Well knowing, as they certainly must, that the support of the ticket formed through the arts and exertions of the enemies of Gen. Jackson would be, in effect, throwing the whole weight of this congressional district into the scale of his adversary, they attempt to raise an alarm about a division of the party, and opposition to the regular delegate ticket, as if the cause of Gen. Jackson, so justly dear to the people, ought to be given up for the sake of a nomination which misrepresented their wishes, and is calculated to defeat their efforts in behalf of the Hero of Orleans. The real friends of General Jackson understand the meaning of all this, and can easily trace it to the manœuvres of their enemies; but it will fail of the intended effect. The true democratic party is now composed of the friends of Gen. Jackson. There is no danger of *their* being divided, when they nominate their own candidates. It is to another source we are to look for the cause of discord and dissention—the arts and intrigues of the caucus dictators: Since twelve or fifteen men call *themselves* the democratic party of Allegheny county, and set up *their* will as a law to be obeyed by thousands. Without even professing a decent respect for public opinion, they arrogate the right of advising, dictating and forcing their own opinion on a party one hundred times their number. Whoever chooses to have an opinion of his own, or to show any uneasiness under their tyranny, is at once expelled from their ranks. An aristocracy of this sort is not to be endured by freemen. They have lorded it over the democratic party long enough. Andrew Jackson is not to be put down—the voice of the people is not to be stifled by the combined efforts of a mere remnant of the original friends of the caucus. They may concert and follow up their plans to oppose public opinion, and defeat the wishes of the people—they may stand out against Gen. Jackson, now that nine-tenths of the community have declared in his favor—they may strive to govern instead of being governed by the people—it will be unavailing. Whatever may have been their opinions heretofore, they ought, as democrats, to submit to the will of the people, since it has become well ascertained.—They would have been received among us as democrats, and our differences healed at once. Failing to do this, they are only to be regarded as an *aristocratic combination*, goaded on by personal interest and ambition, to baffle and frustrate the known wishes of the mass of the community. It was therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That it is the right and duty of the friends of Gen. Jackson, to recommend candidates to be supported at the next election, who are altogether unconnected with the aristocracy above mentioned, and out of the reach of its baneful influence.

2. *Resolved*, That we will oppose the election of any individual to Congress, or the state Legislature, who is opposed to the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson to the Presidency.

3. *Resolved*, That our fellow-citizen, WALTER FORWARD, having voluntarily, and in a manly and ingenuous manner, declared his adherence to the people, and his resolution to support the Hero of New-Orleans, has shown a respect for their feelings and a devotion to their interest which entitle him to our fullest confidence: We do therefore recommend him to our fellow-citizens as a candidate to represent the people of this district in the next Congress, and to be supported in place of James S. Stevenson, the caucus candidate.

4. *Resolved*, That we will support any candidate who may be selected by the Jackson Democrats of Beaver, Butler and Armstrong counties, in the place of Robert Moore.

5. *Resolved*, That *John Brown*, of Ross township, *Robert J. Walker*, of Pittsburgh, *Samuel Cochran*, Jr. of Mifflin township, and *William Beatty*, of Butler county, be recommended to their fellow-citizens of Allegheny and Butler counties, as suitable persons to be supported as representatives in the state legislature from this district.

6. *Resolved*, That *Edward Patchell*, of the city of Pittsburgh, be recommended to his fellow-citizens of Allegheny county, as a suitable person for county Commissioner.

7. *Resolved*, That *William M'Clure*, of Mifflin township, be recommended to his fellow-citizens of this county for Auditor.

8. *Resolved*, That *Andrew Scott*, of the city of Pittsburgh, be recommended to his fellow-citizens as a suitable person for county Coroner.

9. *Resolved*, That H. G. Pius and John W. Young, be appointed Delegates, to meet the Delegates from the other counties composing this Congressional and Legislative district, at the town of Butler, at such time as may be fixed upon by the Delegates of the counties of Beaver, Butler and Armstrong, and there to aid in carrying the above nomination into effect.

10. *Resolved*, That as the people, in their township and ward meetings, should have a fair opportunity of knowing who are the candidates for nomination, together with their characters and qualifications, we do therefore recommend that on future occasions, in order to prevent intrigue and deception, that the name of every candidate be announced in the public papers at least two weeks before such ward and township meetings.

11. *Resolved*, That John W. Young, Joseph Cooper, Maj. H. G. Pius, David Lynch, John Irwin, Charles Kenny, Esq. John Reed, Major Andrew M'Farland, William Johnson, Felix Brunot, Robert M'Farland, of Mifflin, Samuel C. M'Guire, and Maj. Hugh L. Cooper, be a standing Committee of Correspondence for the county of Allegheny, and that they be authorized to publish a suitable address, and call such meetings as the interest of the democratic party may require.

12. *Resolved*, That these proceedings be published in the Democrat, Mercury, Gazette, and Statesman, Pittsburgh—Repository and Sentinel, Butler—Argus, Beaver, and Columbian, Kittanning.

JOSEPH COOPER, *Chairman.*

JOHN W. YOUNG, *Secretary.*

Letter from Hayti.—At the present moment, when Mr. Granville is in this country encouraging the emigration of colored persons to Hayti, and when societies are in some places forming to co-operate with him, the following letter cannot but be interesting. It is from two colored men, now residing near Port-au-Prince, who left Illinois, with a party of upwards of twenty colored people, men, women and children, in the spring of 1823—the same party of blacks which Mr. Flower induced to emigrate to Hayti, and which was safely conducted thither by Mr. Graham, as has heretofore been noticed in the public papers. The information contained in this letter from persons who have resided eighteen months in Hayti, may be of use to such of their brethren as wish to avail themselves of the offer of free passage, &c. now held out by Mr. Granville.

"*Port-au-Prince, 26th May, 1824.*

"Mr. George Flower,

"*Dear Sir*,—We have received your kind favor dated the 28th February, and are much obliged for the information therein contained. We are getting more and more satisfied with this country, and at present have more favorable prospects of doing well than we have heretofore had. Should any of our friends or acquaintances have a desire to come this way on the same terms we came on—that is, working on *equal shares*—we would advise their coming.—We are at present all in good health.

"This is a free country; we find it so; our rights are the same as every and any man in this republic. We are protected in all our rights, and exempt from military duty for one year after our arrival, and after that period the service is very trifling. Should our friends or any of our countrymen conclude to emigrate to this country, they may rest assured that they will enjoy the same liberty and rights under President Boyer, as the Americans do under the government of President Madison.

"We have frequent visits from our excellent President, with all his suite, officers and soldiers. He is delighted to see us doing well, and his unremitting attention is always exerted to make our situation both comfortable and pleasant.

"We wish particularly that you, sir, would have the goodness to show this letter to Mr. William M'Intosh, the brother and sisters of Arthur J. Jones, and to all inquiring friends who may wish to emigrate to this land of liberty.

"ARTHUR J. JONES,
"GEORGE PANN,
"For all our company.

"P. S. You can tell those who say that we are *slaves*, to read the above letter, and they must be satisfied we are as free as air. Remember the Indian Chief's name is Pigeon!"

[*The original letter may be seen by calling on Mr. Benjamin Bakewell of this city.*]

From the Washington National Journal, August 9.

THE FRIENDS OF THE PEOPLE.

Who are the friends of the people?—Those who confide in them. Who are the enemies of the people? Those who distrust them.

With this short catechism before us let us cast our eyes upon the state of New-York. What is the scene now acting in that great state? What are M. Van Buren & Co. the patrons and agents of the treasury candidate, laboring to effect?—To deprive the people of their legitimate right to elect the President of the United States: And why? *Because they distrust the people;* because they know that if the legitimate voice of the people of New-York can be heard, that voice will damn all their hopes.

The people, then, who alone have the right to say what the voice of New-York is, are to be silenced. Upwards of a million and a half of the sovereign people are to be silenced, in order that seventeen senators may misrepresent that voice; and yet these conspirators against the liberties of the people presume to call themselves the *friends of the people.*

There never was, in any free country, a stronger indication of the aristocratic means by which a man attempted to obtain power, than is manifest in the struggle of Mr. CRAWFORD for the presidency. In Georgia, one of the three states whose votes it is possible he may receive, *the legislature refused to let the people have the choice of their own electors.* In Virginia, where it is possible he may receive the electoral votes, *no man has a voice in the election without being a freeholder.* Nearly one half of the citizens have no vote at elections. In New-York, where he has many partisans, *the people are refused the right of voting for their electors.* These are the only states whose electoral votes Mr. CRAWFORD can by possibility obtain: And these can only be obtained by the most flagrant disregard of the rights of the people, or by the most aristocratic provisions of constitution or law. *Frank. Gaz.*

Mr. Pickering and the Secretary of State.—The editor of the Baltimore Patriot has announced his intention to republish the letter of Mr. Adams to Mr. Pickering on the Embargo, together with "*an appendix*" by the former in reply to the review of the Cunningham Correspondence by the latter. We have long been expecting something of the kind from this source. The Patriot says the appendix is written with Mr. Adams' accustomed acumen and elevation of style, and predicts that Col. Pickering will be laid in the political tomb of Russel and Smyth. However this may be, there can be no doubt of the fulfilment of another prediction by the publisher, that the pamphlet will be sought after with great avidity by the American public.—An animated and bitter warfare is probably yet to be waged between the combatants. The odds is certainly against Col. Pickering, as the parties stand two to one. Our opinion remains unchanged, that the whole of this affair should have slept in oblivion. It is a curious fact, that both of the antagonists profess to act on the defensive.

N. Y. Statesman.

Nautical Accuracy.—The track across the Atlantic is so well understood by American navigators, that the Frances, lately arrived at Norfolk from Liverpool, spoke no less than three of our line ships, the Pacific, W. Thompson and Canada, on her passage. *N. Y. Paper.*

THE HOLY ALLIANCE, AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

When some of our public writers stated it as their opinion, that the members of the Holy Alliance "did not confine their views of subjugation to the South American Republics, but contemplated an extension of their paternal embraces to the *United States*, it was considered, we believe, by most men, and by ourselves among the number, as a mere chimera, arising either from a too easy admission of fear, or the supposition that these Holy brethren were really more absurd in "their notions of things" than could well be conceived by ordinary capacities. It was not, we thought, to be gravely maintained, that such a measure could for a moment be contemplated by even an ultra royalist of the highest and warmest cast, much less by a man represented as the ablest and most influential statesman of all the diplomatic corps, connected with the Holy Alliance. We have now, however, to acknowledge our mistake, whilst we communicate to the readers of the Federal Gazette what will, we imagine, not a little surprise them, namely, that no less a personage than POZZO DI BORGO, the Ambassador from Russia to France, the paramount minister of the Holy Alliance, who is supposed to direct the attention of the Allied Sovereigns as he would the babies of his will, and to have wielded the destinies of the European Continent since the sun set on the fortunes of Napoleon, actually advised an open attack by arms on the Independence and liberties of the United States of America. We copy the following editorial article on the subject

From the London Morning Chronicle.

The extravagance of the Russian or high Ultra party in France, would hardly be credited in this country. Would it be believed that M. Pozzo di Borgo, its oracle in Paris, in a memoir addressed to his Court in 1817, on the importance of replacing South America under the dominion of Spain, actually allowed his zeal against liberty to carry him so far as gravely to propose the subjugation of the United States of North America. "Founded, he said, on the sovereignty of the People, the Republic of the United States of America was a fire of which the daily contact with Europe threatened the latter with conflagration; that this state, an asylum for all innovators, gave them the means of disseminating at a distance by their writings, and by the authority of their example, a poison of which the communication could not be questioned, as it was well known that the French Revolution had had its origin in the United States, that already troublesome effects were felt in Europe from the presence of the French refugees in America, and more particularly in France; that the administration of that kingdom was obliged to bend before the revolutionary spirit; and, that a prompt repression of democratical principles could alone prevent the irruption of an evil already so grave in its source." After a variety of considerations of the same sort, the Russian Ambassador proceeded to observe, "That the conquest of the United States of America was an easy enterprise—that their submission to a mode of government more in harmony with that of the other civilized States of the world, would be attended with little inconvenience in comparison of the danger from allowing to subsist, much longer, the form of the actual government; that the degree of power to which the Americans had risen, made them objects of fear to the European Monarchical Governments, but that at the same time, the sum of their riches having augmented that of luxury and corruption, there was reason to think that the principal citizens of the United States would not be displeased to see a change which would place them at the head of the government of their country; that as the aristocratical spirit was more particularly perceptible in the towns, the influence of the rich citizens might easily bring about the desired change; that it would in vain be objected that the United States had just come off victorious out of the struggle they had maintained with Great Britain; that this success was owing to particular causes, the absence of which would overcome opposition and resistance, and that two of these causes could not fail to strike every observer—that, in the first place, the richest citizens saw with fear the moment approach in which the English party would replace the United States under the power of England; that, in that case, they would consider themselves as stript of their power, and subjected to the tyranny of the British aristocracy, whose representatives would impose on them a yoke as severe as humiliating; that, in consequence, seeing they could gain nothing by this change, they made every effort to overcome every difficulty, in which they would not, perhaps, have succeeded, but for the impolitic conduct of the English who set fire to Washington; and, that it is, perhaps, to this second cause, that the failure of the enterprise, and consequently the consolidation of the Republic, is, in a great measure, to be attributed."

Now, though all this must appear to us Americans extremely absurd and extravagant, yet, when we consider that it comes from a man who is understood to influence the cabinets of the Holy Alliance, the folly assumes a graver aspect, because we know that weak and wicked princes, and even those of a better stamp, are sometimes governed by weak and wicked ministers, and that, when wickedness is combined with ability, the danger increases four fold.

From the National Intelligencer.

The above article copied from the Federal Gazette comes at this moment rather *mal-apropos*. It is of too important a complexion, however, and comes to us in too imposing a shape, to allow us to overlook it. It conflicts so entirely with the views which have been hitherto entertained of the personal disposition of the Emperor ALEXANDER towards this country, that it would give us great pleasure to be assured of its being a forgery. If it be so, the fact can hardly be too soon declared.

Sometimes in moral, but more particularly in political concerns, we find men acting under the influence of that kind of artificial conviction into which the mind even of an honorable man may at last succeed in torturing itself. Conscience, like every other judge, may be misled, and there is no advocate so eloquent as *self-interest* before that high, but infallible tribunal.

Geographical.

The following description of the city of Mexico, is from the pen of Peter Allaire, Esq. in a letter, dated New-Orleans, May 4, 1824, addressed to a friend in this county, which has been obligingly furnished us for publication. Mr. A. visited the Mexican nation last summer, travelled over most of its provinces, and spent some time at its metropolis. His description is undoubtedly drawn up with accuracy, and will be read with interest. *Saratoga Sentinel.*

CITY OF MEXICO.

"Mexico is situated in lat. 20, 25 N. lon. 99° W. Its form is square, being about 3000 yards on each side. It is built on a level plain, formed by the junction of several islands, which were formerly about a league from the main land on the west—but by the draining of the lake there is little or no water between the city and the main land on the W. and N. W.—and there are several small communications, and in different directions, with the high lands, by means of made roads on causeways. The prospect at approaching the city from the eastward is beautiful; a large lake on your right, the city in front, and a chain of mountains forming a semi-circle from S. to N. on your left—the sides and bases of which, as well as the low lands, are in high cultivation, with various cottages, houses and churches to variegate the scene. The streets are laid off at right angles, and correspond with the four cardinal points—they are paved with small stones, with a gutter in the middle of the street, and flat stones laid for side walks, and are so level that after a shower of rain, the water remains some hours before it can run off; neither are the streets named, but the squares, which are generally called after the nearest church. The houses are mostly built of volcanic stone, generally plastered on the outside with a grey or white cement—some have their fronts covered with ornamented tile, and they are mostly two stories, some three, and a few four, and have cost immense sums to build them, as they occupy a large space, and the materials are all brought from the high lands on the backs of mules and jacks. The floors of the houses are made of brick or tile; a few are covered with cement and painted. The inside walls are covered with white cement, and ornamented with paintings according to the fancy of the owner. There is no wood used in building, except for the rafters, doors and windows—the sashes are even made of tin; and not one chimney is to be seen in this large city, as their cooking is done with charcoal, and the regular temperature of the climate renders fire unnecessary for bodily comfort, being from 45 to 70 of F. The churches are sixty-five in number, are well built and highly ornamented, and are the most splendid buildings in the country. The Inquisition is situated within two squares of the centre of the city, on the north side. It is a regular building, two stories high, has but one entrance, and that on the corner; it is now converted into a prison for state prisoners, and a guard house, but no relic is to be seen of their former implements of torture. The custom house is situated between the Inquisition and puplic square, is a plain building, two stories high, and one hundred and fifty feet long, and here is deposited all the merchandise that comes to Mexico, and there remains until twelve per cent is paid on their valuation. The palace is built of white stone, and occupies the east side of the public square; in one of its wings is the common jail and the mint. The theatre is a large building, not splendid without but sufficient to contain five thousand persons, and its decorations are rather ordinary. The circus, bull-fight, is situated on the S. E. part of the city; its form is circular, having three rows of boxes, and is sufficiently large to contain twenty thousand people. There are several nunneries, which are gloomy looking buildings, having no windows that look into the streets, and but one door; but some of them are now converted into barracks for soldiers. The market is in the rear of the palace, and is well supplied with fruit and vegetables; but few stalls have meat, as that article is vended in all parts of the town in shops. The fruits and vegetables which were in the market in September, 1823, were peaches, pears, cherries, quinces, apples, grapes, oranges, cocoa nuts, limes, lemons, tunas, or prickly pears, blackberries, pomegranites, alligator pears, granidines, bananas, plantains, pine apples, olives, peanuts, chesnuts, soursops, Madeira nuts, pecans, hazlenuts, shaddocks, water melons, musk melons, cucumbers, cabbage, tomatos, onions, potatoes, both sweet and Irish, greens, of various kinds, lettuce, peas, beans, of various kinds, beets, carrots, turnips, wild potatoes, celery, colliflowers, radishes, squashes, peppers of various kinds, pumpkins, nerstursions, &c. On the N. W. of the city is a public square, where all kinds of furniture and clothes that have been used, are bought and sold, and it is called the Fair.

On the west of the city, about 1000 yards from the centre, is a public promenade, called the Alemeda; it is four hundred yards long, and two hundred wide, forming a parallelogram, and is planted with trees so close as to form almost a perfect shade; the walks are about fifteen feet wide, and laid off in triangles, the rows of trees corresponding with the walks on both sides, which walks are laid with large flat stones. In the centre of Alemeda is a large fountain thus constructed: a large basin, about two feet above the level of the ground, and fifty feet diameter; on its margin stand eight images, as large as life, with the water spouting out of their mouths and the tops of their heads, into the basin, in the centre of which is a square pedestal, on the four sides of which stand four images of men, supporting, with their hands above their heads, a basin, fifteen feet in diameter, with the water running out of their mouths into the basin below, and also in the margin of the upper basin are curved tubes, through which the water also runs into the lower basin: in the centre of the upper basin are five inverted fish, with the water running out of their mouths into the upper basin, and their tails interwoven; on them is a branch of the nopal tree, and on it stands a large eagle, holding in his right claw a snake. The whole is constructed of hewn stone, except the eagle, which is wood gilt. There are four other fountains placed equi-distant from the centre one, in the middle of the walks, with various devices, and around all the fountains are seats of stone. The Alemeda is enclosed with a wall five feet high, made of stone and plastered with grey cement, and has ten gates, five large ones and five small ones: on the inside of the wall is a stone seat, all the way round; and between the wall and the trees is a road for carriages, forty feet wide, and on a public day you may see some hundreds—the whole is kept neat and clean, which makes it a delightful place to take an afternoon walk.

The city is supplied with water by two aqueducts, which are built of stone, varying in height from seven to fifteen feet, and are supported by arches, the one three and the other five miles in length, and enter the city from the southward and westward—the water running exposed to the air on their tops. There are three canals, one coming from the lake on the S. E. another from the E. and join in the city about 400 yards from the palace—they then form one grand canal, which continues 250 yards. All within the city is walled with stone, having a number of places to embark and land; and when they come in contact with the streets, they pass under stone arches. Through these canals are brought the principal flowers and vegetables, that supply the markets—they are brought in flat boats about fifteen feet long, and five wide—the other canal enters from the E. into the N. E. part of the city, through which is brought, principally grass and small wood. These canals also carry off the water from the city. On the S. E. of the city are situated those gardens which are reported by geographers as *floating gardens*. All the land that lies between the city and the lake, on the south, is made land, having made its appearance by the draining of the lake, and is nearly a perfect level, for near a league and a half—and is intersected in various directions by canals branching from the canals which lead into the city; and on these canals are situated these famed gardens, which are ditched in such directions that a person can, with facility, water the various beds with a wooden shovel made for the purpose. The greater part have trees planted on their corners, and their borders ornamented with flowers of various kinds, which gives them a beautiful appearance, and they produce so luxuriantly the whole year, that their productions are worth little more than the expense of bringing them to market.

POPULATION.

Nobility and Clergy, -	15,000
Spaniards, - - - -	10,000
Creoles, - - - -	75,000
Indians, - - - -	60,000
Total, - - - -	160,000

My limits do not allow me to give you a sketch of their manners and customs; but if you wish I will send it."

Foreign News.

New-York, Aug. 7.

The ship Stephania, Capt. Macy, in 29 days from Havre, arrived at this port this morning, putting us in possession of Paris dates to the 24th of June inclusive. We have only time for a few extracts.

It is now reduced to a certainty that the Marquis would embark from Havre, between the 1st of July and the 1st of August, not earlier than the 5th of July, nor later than the 1st of August. The Cadmus was to sail on the 1st of July, but would wait until the 10th.

Paris, June 24.—Extract of a private letter of the 18th June from Frankfort:—"It seems that the assembly of Ministers at Johannisberg was a prelude to that Congress which was to have been held upon the affairs of Spanish America, if England had not refused to take part. It is not known whether the Continental Powers will assemble, or whether the meeting at Johannisberg will remain, as it is at present, merely a friendly conference upon the affairs of Germany."

Madrid, June 12.—The Lava (impressment) which has been in use in Spain from time immemorial instead of a conscription, and which produces a greater number of soldiers than recruiting, is carrying on with great activity. The Police officers, seconded by an armed force, arrest in the streets all persons whom they suppose to have no calling, and they even have authority to enter into their houses and press them there. It requires no great penetration to see that such a measure is favorable to injustice and the exercise of private vengeance. Many old militiamen have been arrested, and after a delay of two or three days, conducted to the places where the regiments are which they are destined to join. The prisons are filled with persons detained for political offences. It is said that the French ambassador, who has conferences with the Spanish Ministers daily, has spoken very plainly upon the act of amnesty being suffered to fall into discredit by its non-execution.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1824.

Appointment by the Governor.

George B. Porter, of Lancaster, to be Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, in the room of *Robert Carr*, removed.

The Hon. Cæsar A. Rodney, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Buenos Ayres, died on the 10th June. His funeral was conducted with great pomp and ceremony, attended by the principal officers of the place; and a decree was immediately issued by the government of Buenos Ayres, "That a Sepulchral Monument shall be erected at the expense of the government, where the Hon. Cæsar A. Rodney shall be deposited, as a memory of gratitude."

"*Orders.*—The President of the United States directs, that General La Fayette, when he arrives in this country, be received at all military posts with the honors due to the highest military rank in our service."

New-York.—The Legislature of New-York, adjourned on the 6th inst. without passing the electoral law. The Senate refused to receive or act upon the resolution from the House, and adhered to its resolution to adjourn, which, of course, prevailed. A singular inconsistency in the house, was, that after they had decided it to be expedient to give the choice of electors to the people, they passed a resolution censuring the Governor for calling them together to do so! The New-York Advocate insists that the electoral vote of the state will now be given to Crawford; while the New-York Statesman and American assert that the votes lately given exhibit a clear majority of 18, in joint ballot, for Adams. The aristocratic conduct of Crawford's friends in the senate, will serve to show to the people in other states the principles which actuate the caucus party.

CAUCUS CONVENTION.

We have received the official account of the proceedings of the Harrisburgh Crawford Convention. The substance of them is, that

Matthew Roberts, of Montgomery county, was President, E. Pentland, of Pittsburgh, and D. F. Gorden, of Philadelphia, Secretaries. The following 30 delegates were present.

Philadelphia city—Josiah Randall, D. F. Gorden, Maj. S. H. Perkins, Col. Joseph Straham, Joseph Diver, Lambert Keating.
Philadelphia county—James M'Ewen, Capt. David Hardie, Joseph P. Le Clere, Col. James Dyer, John Johnson, John R. Jones.
Montgomery—Matthew Roberts, Stephen Porter, Major James White, John M'Nair, Jr.
Chester—John Roberts, Jacob Neiler, John Wells, John Workhizer.
Delaware—John Worthington.
Lancaster—George C. Lloyd, Lewis Wislar.
Northumberland—David Tweed, William A. Lloyd.
Columbia—Stephen Baldy.
Allegheny—Ephraim Pentland, Robert Burke.
Mercer—David Leech.
Beaver—William Cairns.

A Committee reported resolutions, which were adopted, approving of caucus nominations, of the nominations of William H. Crawford and Albert Gallatin, and containing the following ticket for electors to support these nominations.

Richard Rush,
Samuel Wetherill,
John Geyer,
John Connelly,
Samuel Castor,
Enoch Abrahams,
David Wilson,
John Light,
Christian Snyder,
Jacob Goodheart,
John Walter,
Abel M'Farland,
John Negley,
John A. Scroggs,
Alexander L. Hays,
Anthony Taylor,
William Watts,
John Hannah,
Henry W. Snyder,
George Dennison,
Walter Franklin, Jr.
William M'Kinstry,
John Mullay,
Henry Black,
Isaac Griffin,
Francis M'Clure,
Philip Mechling,
James Montgomery.

Committees of Correspondence were appointed. The Committee for Allegheny county: James Riddle, Charles Shaler, William Courtney, John B. Butler, Robert Christy, William M'Candless and E. Pentland.

* * *

It appears to us that it was bad policy in the caucusites to hold their convention before the general election, as the certainty that an opposition is to be made to General Jackson, will operate against the election of candidates for the legislature and for county offices who are known to be hostile to that popular candidate. But the calculation probably was, that this effect at home would be overbalanced by the effect abroad; that the *appearance* of doing something for the caucus in Pennsylvania, would really gain it some votes in other states. In this, however, they must be disappointed, as the smallness of the convention has deprived its friends of the advantage to be derived even from *appearance*. But 30 delegates attended this convention:—the convention at the same place, in March last, which nominated General Jackson, was attended by 125 delegates.

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

CRAWFORD CONVENTION.

We never knew an occasion that excited so little interest, as the meeting of the delegates in this place, on Monday last, to fix upon an electoral ticket favorable to Mr. Crawford. On the morning of that day, it was a subject of remark—after the storm of the night preceding had been discussed—that "there appeared to be several strangers in town;" but not one in twenty knew their business, nor was concerned about it. At meridian, when the bell was rung to collect the delegates into the court house, conjecture was started as to the object of the ringing at so unusual an hour; and this having been ascertained, there was scarcely any further manifestation of curiosity, certainly none of solicitude, with regard to the good or evil doing of the convention. A very small number of the citizens attended to witness the before dinner scene—a few more attended at the 4 o'clock session—but even at 8 in the evening, when the business of the day was concluded, and nothing remained to interrupt the passion for seeing strange sights, the benches were not as well filled as when an ordinary trial is going on in the Quarter Sessions.—And, indeed, never was the public judgment more correct: for in all our days we have not met with so "flat and unprofitable" an assemblage. There was no *argufying* of the point. Why? Because the plan of operations, to the most minute particular, was previously fixed. The form of public proceedings was kept up, but the whole business had been evidently made "*ready, cut and dry*," in secret conclave. None of the delegates uttered a single word in relation to the merits of the candidates for President, or of the measures proper to be adopted, to promote the success of the electoral ticket. The credentials of the delegates were referred to a committee: the nomination of electors was submitted to a committee: and so with every other matter.

This convention was got up in support of caucusing, and sure enough the practice corresponded with the theory. The members composing it kept their sentiments—if they had any—*dark*. The audience could learn nothing except as it was presented in written form by a committee, according to "ancient usages and modes."

From the foregoing our readers will conclude that there was no great necessity for reporters at this convention, and they will conclude truly. A few words about order, and Mr. Randall's speech complimentary of the Harrisburgers, excepted, nothing was publicly said or done but what appears in the official account of the proceedings. These we publish, bating the address, which is *lengthy* and dull, and has met the eyes of all the readers of newspapers opposed to Gen. Jackson, every day for the last five months. The principal part of this address we should suppose to have issued from the pen of Mr. Jonathan Roberts. A few of Mr. Binns's flowers of rhetoric appear interspersed through the production. The three last paragraphs bear the mark of Mr. Randall's genius.

We shall briefly advert to the points of the address.

The first six pages are occupied in controverting the statements of the address of the Harrisburgh Convention of the 4th of March.

Three pages are taken up in examining General Jackson's letters to Mr. Monroe; in which the addressers appear struck with mortal apprehension of the General's treatment of the three leaders of the Hartford Convention, if he should have had the command of the eastern military district during the war.

The merits of Mr. Crawford are condensed into a page, and of Mr. Gallatin in less than half a page.

The whole concluding with a flourish from Mr. Randall, about "ancient usages and modes."

The main objects of the address appear to be—

1. To inculcate the belief that General Jackson is of a most barbarous and tyrannical disposition, despatching every one by military law who offers to thwart his purposes. Taking it for granted, that the writer felt as he wrote, it must be his impression that the General, if elected President, would not leave a head on the shoulders of any man in the nation out of which the word "*nay*" had escaped.—Now how is this justified by facts? Gen. Jackson had the authority to act as he pleased at New-Orleans, and a devoted army at his back: but we never heard of the lives of any, save the British enemy, having been taken by his command. In his other campaigns none but the enemy suffered. In the Seminole war in particular, about which so much noise has been made, none suffered but the enemy, and Arbuthnot and Ambrister, who were worse than the open enemy, instigated the ignorant savages to the indiscriminate slaughter of the unprotected women and children on the frontiers.

2. To make believe that General Jackson will pay more regard to intrinsic merit and national services, than to party merit and services, in making his appointments to office. This is the strong point of the address, and will have its effect upon office holders: but happily the mass of the people is not of this desciption of persons, and the thrust will go for naught.

A word as to the addressers themselves. Among them we recognised some gentlemen who were during the contest between Findlay and Heister in 1817, with us of the *old school*, and a greater number of the *anti-corruptionist*, order who acted with us in 1820. This is not said to the discredit of the gentlemen alluded to, but only to show what notions some people entertain of an adherence to "ancient usages and modes." The Harrisburgh convention of the 4th March assumed for themselves, also, an undeviating adherence to "ancient usages and modes," when in truth the members were of as motley a character as the convention of which we have been speaking. And whether Mr. Pentland had this in his mind's eye or not, at the convention of Monday last, when he moved that the delegates sign their names to the address, and gave for a reason, that "these were truly the days of vacillation," the motion and the remark had a bearing upon the vacillating course of his fellow members, and of patent politicians generally—and perhaps of all other politicians.

At Gettysburgh, Pennsylvania, on Monday the 9th inst. there was a tremendous hail storm, accompanied by high winds and rain. Such is the damage done, that it is calculated that nearly 10000 panes of glass have been broken in that village; much lumber and fencing have been destroyed—several houses ware injured in the roofs—and an immense quantity of corn and buckwheat entirely and literally *cut off*. As an evidence of the size and quantity of the hail, the Gettysburgh Centinel states, that *fifteen hours* after it fell, large masses of it were collected from the ground.

U. S. Gaz.

* * *

New York, August 12.—A tragical event occurred yesterday afternoon, at a respectable boarding house in this city. While the boarders were at dinner, Mr. Seaman, deputy sheriff, called with a writ for two young men of the name of Hart, brothers, who had just returned from an excursion to the springs. They expressed their readiness to attend the sheriff, and asked permission to go to their lodging room for their hats. This was granted, but having remained longer than was expected, the sheriff requested the landlord to ascertain if they had really gone to their room. He knocked at their door, when immediately he heard the report of a pistol, which was followed in a few seconds by another. On entering the room, it was found that both the young men had destroyed themselves, having apparently each placed a pistol in his mouth, and literally blown to atoms the upper parts of their heads. They were natives of the island of St Thomas, and had transacted business in Porto Rico, under the firm of I & R. Hart. From this place they absconded some months since, in a vessel which they had purchased and loaded on credit; and after visiting Curacoa, Havanna, and Jamaica, and disposing of vessel and cargo, they arrived in this city a few weeks since.—They returned from the springs yesterday morning.

* * *

From the Rochester, N. Y. Telegraph.

An affair of rather a serious nature took place at the county jail, in this village, last Saturday evening. Information had been given to the sheriff, that the prisoners contemplated an escape that night, and he had obtained the assistance of several citizens to prevent it, should the attempt be made. About 10 o'clock it became evident, from the noise in the hall or passage leading to the cells, that the prisoners had got out of their rooms, and were about to make their final effort. According to previous arrangements, the sheriff at this moment opened the door, armed with pistols, accompanied by one or more of the citizens. The lights were immediately blown out, and an attempt made by the prisoners to seize the sheriff, when a desperate and bloody conflict commenced, which lasted for some minutes, during which the sheriff fired a pistol, but, owing to the darkness, without effect. Hickory clubs and iron bars were the weapons of war, and it would seem these were manfully used on both sides, as almost all the prisoners and several of the citizens were considerably injured. Order was at length restored, and the prisoners returned to their rooms. Much praise is due to those persons who volunteered their services on the occasion, some of whom, it is said, played the hero to admiration.

There is no doubt the prisoners obtained some assistance from without, as it would otherwise have been impossible for them to escape from the cells. The communication with the windows of the rooms is perfectly easy, as it only requires a short ladder to scale the wall around the prison yard. The situation of the prison demands immediate attention, as there is supposed to be a gang of rogues lurking about, whose object is to effect a jail delivery before the time prescribed by law.

* * *

Cheap and Expeditious.—A gentleman of our acquaintance left Congress Hall, Saratoga, on Wednesday morning at 4 o'clock, and arrived here on Thursday morning at 2 o'clock. He consequently travelled *two hundred and seventy five* miles in *twenty-two hours*, for the moderate sum of 5 dollars. *N. Y. Gaz.*

Married,

On the 2d inst. by L. Stinchcomb, Esq. Mr. ISAAC TAYLOR, to Miss ELIZABETH BOSLER, both of Versailles township.

Apprentices' Library Company.

THE members elected the following Directors, viz:—*Rev. E. P. Swift, Wm. Eichbaum, Jr. M. Allen, J. S. Riddle, Thomas Bakewell, John M'Kee*, and *David Maclean*.

The directors chose the Rev. *E. P. Swift*, President, and *David Maclean*, Treasurer and Secretary; and appointed *William Eichbaum*, Sr. Librarian.

A committee of the Directors will wait on subscribers, and on the citizens generally, during the ensuing week, to make collections of money and books. Those persons who have promised books will please to have them in readiness. Donations in books may be sent to the office of this Gazette.

August 20.—1t.

Lawrence & Bainbridge,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Louisville, Ky.

Have formed a co-partnership with

JAMES ANDERSON, JR.

The business will in future be conducted under the firm of

B. LAWRENCE & CO.

REFERENCE.

James Hughes, Esq. *John Bustard*, Louisville.
J & G. R Gilmore, B. Hayden, Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee, Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Eichbaum & Johnston, Wm Bell, Jr. W. Anderson, R. Lindell, Pittsburgh.

August 20—tf.

JOSEPH EVANS

OFFERS HIS SERVICES AS A

Scrivener.

HE will execute *CONVEYANCES*, and all other written instruments, promptly, and in a legal form, at the office of B. R. EVANS, in Fourth street, one door east of Liberty street.

Pittsburgh, August 20, 1824—3t.

JOHN M. GOODENOW,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Steubenville, Jefferson county, Ohio,

CONTINUES to PRACTICE in the counties of Guernsey, Monroe, Belmont, Harrison, Tuscarawas, Columbiana and Jefferson; also, in the United States' Courts at Columbus.

August 20—3t*

J. H. FIELDING'S

Young Ladies' Academy,

WILL be RE-OPENED on Monday, the 6th of September.

As the vacation has been extended, (Mr. F. being advised not to resume his labors till his health should be perfectly restored,) the calculation of *payable time* shall be made from the first of October.

August 20—3t.

WM. M'KNIGHT

HAS just received and is now opening at his store in Market-street, next door to the corner of Fourth,

A large and handsome assortment of

FANCY FALL & WINTER

GOODS.

—ALSO—

AN ASSORTMENT OF

INGRAIN CARPETING

AND

HEARTH RUGS.

All of which will be sold very low.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 20—6t.

To Reed-Makers.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs Reed-Makers that he has sent a keel boat to Alabama, for the purpose of bringing back a cargo of CANE. The boat will return to this place about the 20th of October, at which time he will be able to supply the demand for that article. The person he has sent to procure it, is not to bring any but such as will be of the first quality.

A. Hart.

Who has on hand, low for Cash or Country Produce,

10 tons JUNIATTA BAR IRON and NAILS.
CASTINGS.
200 barrels Prime Monongahela WHISKEY.
100 barrels SALT.
100 do. Superf. FLOUR, (sweet)
50 boxes New-Geneva WINDOW GLASS.
Manufactured TOBACCO.
A quantity of PINE PLANK.
CORDAGE, HEMP, SOLE LEATHER.
TAR, by the barrel.

August 20—3t.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, in St. Clair township, near Woods' Meeting-House, on the 31st July, A dark Iron Gray MARE, 4 years old, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, shod before, the off hind foot white, some saddle marks. Five dollars, with reasonable charges, will be paid for the return of the mare, or information where she may be found, and, if stolen, an additional reward of five dollars for the thief. Information may be left with Joseph Long or Thomas Jones, on the Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh.

Joseph W. Brunson.

August 20, 1824—3*

AUCTION SALES,

At the Wood-street Auction Room.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK, A. M. will be sold, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

And at HALF PAST TWO O'CLOCK, in the afternoon of each day a general assortment of

Hardware, Groceries and Glassware.

BOOK SALE,

On SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, and to continue every second Saturday evening, except otherwise notified.

W. Anderson, *Auctioneer.*

Pittsburgh, August 20, 1824.—tf.

N. B. Having made arrangements in the cities of New-York and Philadelphia to have a general assortment of *DRY GOODS. HARDWARE, GROCERIES AND BOOKS*, regularly forwarded on Commission, beg leave to inform Western Merchants and others wishing to purchase, that they can be supplied with any of the above Goods, on the most accommodating terms, at private sale.

W. ANDERSON.

Auction Room, corner of
First and Wood streets.

To be Let,

ON AN IMPROVING LEASE,

100 Acres of Excellent

LAND,

SITUATE in Pine Township, Allegheny county, near the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Harmonie.

For terms apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, or to *Charles Cist, Esq* Harmonie, Pa.

A. Sidney T Mountain

August 20, 1824.—tf.

M. S. MASON,

WOOD STREET,

IS JUST RECEIVING a seasonable and extensive assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

COMPRISING A VERY CHOICE VARIETY OF

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

Dry Goods,

Of the most recent importations, selected the last month, in New-York and Philadelphia, which are offered for sale, at a small advance, by the

Package or Piece.

☞COUNTRY MERCHANTS can renew their assortment on very low and advantageous terms.

August 13, 1824.—4t.

Estate of John Ferree, dec.

ALL PERSONS having demands against the Estate of John Ferree, late of Pitt township, deceased, are requested to present the same forthwith, properly authenticated for settlement, &c. Those indebted to the Estate are required to make payment, on or before the 1st day of October next, or suits will be commenced against them.

Neville B. Craig, *Administrator.*

August 20, 1824—3t*

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on *Saturday, the 11th day of September next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M the following property, viz.

All the right, title, interest and claim of John & James Morford, of, in and to the three following Lots or Pieces of Ground, situate in the city of Pittsburgh, viz:—One of them, part of Lot No. 98, situate at the corner of Penn street and Irwin's alley, fronting on Penn street 45 feet, and running back on Irwin's alley 114 feet, more or less—One other of them, being part of Lots Nos. 97 and 98, adjoining the above, fronting on Penn street 60 feet, and running back 114 feet, more or less—and one other of them, being part of said Lots 97 and 98, beginning on Irwin's alley, at the distance of 114 feet from Penn street, and running along said alley 12 feet, more or less, and running back the same width 105 feet; on which said three pieces of ground there are erected, one two story brick house, with frame back buildings, a two story frame house, with divers frame shops, sheds, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John & James Morford, at the suit of David Peacock's administrators and others.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of John Linton, of, in and to a certain Lot or piece of ground in the city of Pittsburgh, being part of the Lot marked in the plan thereof No. 315; beginning on Fourth street, at the corner of ground owned by George Dawson, and running eastwardly, by Fourth street, 35 feet, more or less, and extending back, the same breadth, 45 feet, more or less; on which are erected two three story brick houses; subject to a yearly ground rent of $60. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Linton, at the suit of Thomas Greenough, for use of John Miller.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of James Horner, of, in and to a certain Tract of Land, in Wilkins township, in the county of Allegheny; bounded by land now or late of Peter Parchment, by land of William Wallace, by land of the heirs of William Elliott, by lands of the heirs of John Ferree, and by lands of the heirs of Hugh Alexander, containing 300 acres, more or less; on which dec. there are 80 acres cleared, with a bearing orchard thereon, and on which there is a squared log house and kitchen and a squared log stable erected. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James Horner, at the suit of James Ross, Esq.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of the said James Horner, of, in and to a certain Lot or piece of ground, situate in the city of Pittsburgh, marked in Woods' general plan of said city No. 277; containing in breadth 60 feet, and in length 160 feet, bounded north eastward by Third street, south-eastward by Lot No. —, south-westward by Second street, and north-westward by Market street; on which are erected seven two story frame and log buildings, and two one story frame buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James Horner, at the suit of Robert M'Elhinny, for use, &c.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Thomas Cavitt, deceased, in the hands of his executors, of, in and to a certain tract or piece of land, situate in Plum township, bounded by lands of Michael Zimmerman, Michael Wall, Bank of Pittsburgh, and others; containing 50 acres, more or less, with about 14 acres cleared, and a cabin, a stable and an old fulling mill thereon. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Thomas Cavitt, dec'd. at the suit of Daniel M'Munn.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of James R. Butler, of, in and to a certain Lot or piece of ground, situate in the city of Pittsburgh, and marked in col. Woods' plan No. 131; bounded by Penn street, east by lot No. 130, south by Liberty street, and west by Marbury street; containing in front on Liberty street 60 feet, and running to Penn street, 240 feet, more or less; with all the buildings thereon, consisting of one large weatherboarded log house, and some frame tenements under the same roof, &c. &c.

ALSO—Of, in and to a certain Out-Lot in the reserved tract opposite Pittsburgh, containing ten acres, being Lot No. 254, in the same reserved tract; bounded as follows: Beginning on Pasture lane, at the corner of out lot No. 253, and running by the same south seventy-six degrees west, 40 perches, to the corner of Lot No. 255; thence by the same, south fourteen degrees east, 40 perches, to Ohio lane; thence by the same north 76 degrees east, 40 perches to Pasture lane, and thence by the same north fourteen degrees west, 40 perches to the place of beginning.

ALSO—Of, in and to a certain Lot or piece of ground, situate in the city of Pittsburgh aforesaid, being part of Lots Nos. 180 and 181, on the plan of said city; beginning on Front street, at the distance of 5 feet from the corner of Lots Nos. 180 and 181, on the said Lot No. 180, and running eastwardly by Front street 22 feet, and extending back the same breadth, 34 feet, more or less; on which is erected a large brick warehouse

ALSO—Of, in and to a certain part of Lot No. 180, in the city aforesaid; beginning on Front street, at the distance of 57 feet, 6 inches from the corner of Market street, and running eastwardly along Front street 57 feet, 10 inches, and extending back the same breadth, 80 feet and 5 inches; on which are erected two three story brick warehouses, and subject to a yearly ground rent of 347 dollars.

ALSO—Of, in and to a part of Lot No. 179, in the city aforesaid, beginning on Market street 60 feet three and a half inches from Front street, and running southwardly by Market street 20 feet 6 and 3-4 inches, and running back the same breadth 57 and a half feet, more or less; on which is erected a three story brick house, and subject to a ground rent of three hundred dollars annually. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James R Butler, at the suit of the *Bank of the United States.*

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Wm. Gormly, of, in and to a certain part of Lots No. 345, in Pittsburgh, on the Diamond, being 36 feet front, and 100 feet deep, on which is erected two brick houses and kitchens.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of the said William Gormly of, in and to that portion of Lots No. 341 and 342, which yields to the said William Gormly three hundred and seventy-nine dollars per annum ground rent.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William Gormly, at the suit of the Bank of Pittsburgh.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Michael Gundacker, of, in and to the following Tracts of Land, situate in Allegheny county, in Jones's District, numbered in the plan of said district 80, 81, 82, 86, 87, 88, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 100; each containing 200 acres, more or less; on several of which Tracts there are a number of acres cleared, and log Cabins, &c erected; the interest of the defendent being one undivided eighth part. Seized and taken in execution, as the property of the said Michael Gundacker, at the suit of Ober & Kline.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Wm. Deal, Jr. of, in and to the three following lots or pieces of ground in the city of Pittsburgh, viz: Lot No. 234, bounded by Second street, by lots No. 233, 235 and 241; on which are erected two wooden houses and other improvements; Lot No 235, bounded by Second street, by lots No. 234, 236 and 240; on which are erected two wooden or frame houses and other improvements; and Lot No 236, bounded by Second street and by lots Nos. 235, 237 and 239; on which are erected two two-story frame buildings on Second street; each of said Lots front thirty-five feet, and extend back eighty feet, more or less. Seized and taken in execution, as the property of the said Wm. Deal, Jr. at the suit of John Jones, for use, &c.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of William Hamilton, dec. in the hands of his administrators, of, in and to the following lots or pieces of ground, and the ground rents arising therefrom, viz:—No. 1, being part of lots Nos. 179 and 180, in the city of Pittsburgh; beginning on Front street at the distance of fifty-seven feet eastwardly from Market street, and running along Front street eastwardly fifty-seven feet ten inches, and extending back 80 feet 5 inches; on which are erected 2 three-story brick houses; No. 2, being part of Lot No. 179, in the city aforesaid; beginning on Market street, at the distance of 60 feet 3½ inches, southwardly from Front street and running along Market street, southwardly 20 feet 6¾ inches, and extending back the same breadth 57½ feet, on which is erected a three story brick warehouse; No. 3, being part of a Lot, in the city aforesaid, No. —; fronting on the west side of Market street, adjoining Thomas Perkins, on the north, George Miltenberger on the west, and A. Barker on the south, having a front on Market street, aforesaid, of 20 feet more or less, and running back 60 feet, more or less; on which is erected a frame shop. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William Hamilton, dec. at the suit of John Little.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Isaac Bean, of, in and to a certain part of Lots Nos. 180 and 181, in the city of Pittsburgh; beginning on Front street, at the distance of 5 feet from the corner of lots Nos. 180 and 181 on lot No. 180 and running southwardly parallel with Market street 34 feet, thence eastwardly parallel with Front street, 27 feet, thence northwardly, in a line parallel with Market street, 34 feet to Front street, and thence by the same 27 feet, to the place of beginning; on which is erected a three story brick Warehouse; the interest of the said Isaac being the undivided half. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Isaac Bean at the suit of Aaron Denman.

L. Stewart, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Aug. 20, 1824.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1824.

Appointment by the Governor.

George B. Porter, of Lancaster, to be Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, in the room of *Robert Carr*, removed.

The Hon. Cæsar A. Rodney, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Buenos Ayres, died on the 10th June. His funeral was conducted with great pomp and ceremony, attended by the principal officers of the place; and a decree was immediately issued by the government of Buenos Ayres, "That a Sepulchral Monument shall be erected at the expense of the government, where the Hon. Cæsar A. Rodney shall be deposited, as a memory of gratitude."

"*Orders.*—The President of the United States directs, that General La Fayette, when he arrives in this country, be received at all military posts with the honors due to the highest military rank in our service."

New-York.—The Legislature of New-York, adjourned on the 6th inst. without passing the electoral law. The Senate refused to receive or act upon the resolution from the House, and adhered to its resolution to adjourn, which, of course, prevailed. A singular inconsistency in the house, was, that after they had decided it to be expedient to give the choice of electors to the people, they passed a resolution censuring the Governor for calling them together to do so! The New-York Advocate insists that the electoral vote of the state will now be given to Crawford; while the New-York Statesman and American assert that the votes lately given exhibit a clear majority of 18, in joint ballot, for Adams. The aristocratic conduct of Crawford's friends in the senate, will serve to show to the people in other states the principles which actuate the caucus party.

CAUCUS CONVENTION.

We have received the official account of the proceedings of the Harrisburgh Crawford Convention. The substance of them is, that

Matthew Roberts, of Montgomery county, was President, E. Pentland, of Pittsburgh, and D. F. Gorden, of Philadelphia, Secretaries. The following 30 delegates were present.

Philadelphia city—Josiah Randall, D. F. Gorden, Maj. S. H. Perkins, Col. Joseph Straham, Joseph Diver, Lambert Keating.

Philadelphia county—James M'Ewen, Capt. David Hardie, Joseph P. Le Clerc, Col. James Dyer, John Johnson, John R. Jones.

Montgomery—Matthew Roberts, Stephen Porter, Major James White, John M'Nair, Jr.

Chester—John Roberts, Jacob Neiler, John Wells, John Workhiser.

Delaware—John Worthington.

Lancaster—George C. Lloyd, Lewis Wislar.

Northumberland—David Tweed, William A. Lloyd.

Columbia—Stephen Baldy.

Allegheny—Ephraim Pentland, Robert Burke.

Mercer—David Leech.

Beaver—William Cairns.

A Committee reported resolutions, which were adopted, approving of caucus nominations, of the nominations of William H. Crawford and Albert Gallatin, and containing the following ticket for electors to support these nominations.

Richard Rush,
Samuel Wetherill,
John Geyer,
John Connelly,
Samuel Castor,
Enoch Abrahams,
David Wilson,
John Light,
Christian Snyder,
Jacob Goodheart,
John Walter,
Abel M'Farland,
John Negley,
John A. Scroggs,
Alexander L. Hays,
Anthony Taylor,
William Watts,
John Hannah,
Henry W. Snyder,
George Dennison,
Walter Franklin, Jr.
William M'Kinstry,
John Mullay,
Henry Black,
Isaac Griffin,
Francis M'Clure,
Philip Mechling,
James Montgomery.

Committees of Correspondence were appointed. The Committee for Allegheny county: James Riddle, Charles Shaler, William Courtney, John B. Butler, Robert Christy, William M'Candless and E. Pentland.

It appears to us that it was bad policy in the caucusites to hold their convention before the general election, as the certainty that an opposition is to be made to General Jackson, will operate against the election of candidates for the legislature and for county offices who are known to be hostile to that popular candidate. But the calculation probably was, that this effect at home would be overbalanced by the effect abroad; that the *appearance* of doing something for the caucus in Pennsylvania, would really gain it some votes in other states. In this, however, they must be disappointed, as the smallness of the convention has deprived its friends of the advantage to be derived even from *appearance*. But 30 delegates attended this convention:—the convention at the same place, in March last, which nominated General Jackson, was attended by 125 delegates.

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

CRAWFORD CONVENTION.

We never knew an occasion that excited so little interest, as the meeting of the delegates in this place, on Monday last, to fix upon an electoral ticket favorable to Mr. Crawford. On the morning of that day, it was a subject of remark—after the storm of the night preceding had been discussed—that "there appeared to be several strangers in town;" but not one in twenty knew their business, nor was concerned about it. At meridian, when the bell was rung to collect the delegates into the court house, conjecture was started as to the object of the ringing at so unusual an hour; and this having been ascertained, there was scarcely any further manifestation of curiosity, certainly none of solicitude, with regard to the good or evil doing of the convention. A very small number of the citizens attended to witness the before dinner scene—a few more attended at the 4 o'clock session—but even at 8 in the evening, when the business of the day was concluded, and nothing remained to interrupt the passion for seeing strange sights, the benches were not as well filled as when an ordinary trial is going on in the Quarter Sessions.—And, indeed, never was the public judgment more correct: for in all our days we have not met with so "flat and unprofitable" an assemblage. There was no *argufying* of the point. Why? Because the plan of operations, to the most minute particular, was previously fixed. The form of public proceedings was kept up, but the whole business had been evidently made "ready, cut and dry," in secret conclave.

None of the delegates uttered a single word in relation to the merits of the candidates for President, or of the measures proper to be adopted, to promote the success of the electoral ticket. The credentials of the delegates were referred to a committee: the nomination of electors was submitted to a committee: and so with every other matter.

This convention was got up in support of caucusing, and sure enough the practice corresponded with the theory. The members composing it kept their sentiments—if they had any—*dark*. The audience could learn nothing except as it was presented in written form by a committee, according to "ancient usages and modes."

From the foregoing our readers will conclude that there was no great necessity for reporters at this convention, and they will conclude truly. A few words about order, and Mr. Randall's speech complimentary of the Harrisburgers, excepted, nothing was publicly said or done but what appears in the official account of the proceedings. These we publish, being the address, which is *lengthy* and dull, and has met the eyes of all the readers of newspapers opposed to Gen. Jackson, every day for the last five months. The principal part of this address we should suppose to have issued from the pen of Mr. Jonathan Roberts. A few of Mr. Binns's flowers of rhetoric appear interspersed through the production. The three last paragraphs bear the mark of Mr. Randall's genius.

We shall briefly advert to the points of the address.

The first six pages are occupied in controverting the statements of the address of the Harrisburgh Convention of the 4th of March.

Three pages are taken up in examining General Jackson's letters to Mr. Monroe; in which the addressers appear struck with mortal apprehension of the General's treatment of the three leaders of the Hartford Convention, if he should have had the command of the eastern military district during the war.

The merits of Mr. Crawford are condensed into a page, and of Mr. Gallatin in less than half a page.

The whole concluding with a flourish from Mr. Randall, about "ancient usages and modes."

The main objects of the address appear to be—

1. To inculcate the belief that General Jackson is of a most barbarous and tyrannical disposition, despatching every one by military law who offers to thwart his purposes. Taking it for granted, that the writer felt as he wrote, it must be his impression that the General, if elected President, would not leave a head on the shoulders of any man in the nation out of which the word "nay" had escaped.—Now how is this justified by facts? Gen. Jackson had the authority to act as he pleased at New-Orleans, and a devoted army at his back: but we never heard of the lives of any, save the British enemy, having been taken by his command. In his other campaigns none but the enemy suffered. In the Seminole war in particular, about which so much noise has been made, none suffered but the enemy, and Arbuthnot and Ambrister, who were worse than the open enemy, instigated the ignorant savages to the indiscriminate slaughter of the unprotected women and children on the frontiers.

2. To make believe that General Jackson will pay more regard to intrinsic merit and national services, than to party merit and services, in making his appointments to office. This is the strong point of the address, and will have its effect upon office holders: but happily the mass of the people is not of this desciption of persons, and the thrust will go for naught.

A word as to the addressers themselves. Among them we recognised some gentlemen who were during the contest between Findlay and Heister in 1817, with us of the *old school*, and a greater number of the *anti-corruptionist* order who acted with us in 1820. This is not said to the discredit of the gentlemen alluded to, but only to show what notions some people entertain of an adherence to "ancient usages and modes" The Harrisburgh convention of the 4th March assumed for themselves, also, an undeviating adherence to "ancient usages and modes," when in truth the members were of as motley a character as the convention of which we have been speaking. And whether Mr. Pentland had this in his mind's eye or not, at the convention of Monday last, when he moved that the delegates sign their names to the address, and gave for a reason, that "these were truly the days of vacillation," the motion and the remark had a bearing upon the vacillating course of his fellow members, and of patent politicians generally—and perhaps of all other politicians.

At Gettysburgh, Pennsylvania, on Monday the 9th inst. there was a tremendous hail storm, accompanied by high winds and rain. Such is the damage done, that it is calculated that nearly 10000 panes of glass have been broken in that village; much lumber and fencing have been destroyed—several houses ware injured in the roofs—and an immense quantity of corn and buckwheat entirely and literally *cut off*. As an evidence of the size and quantity of the hail, the Gettysburgh Centinel states, that *fifteen hours* after it fell, large masses of it were collected from the ground.

U. S. Gaz.

New York, August 12.—A tragical event occurred yesterday afternoon, at a respectable boarding house in this city. While the boarders were at dinner, Mr. Seaman, deputy sheriff, called with a writ for two young men of the name of Hart, brothers, who had just returned from an excursion to the springs. They expressed their readiness to attend the sheriff, and asked permission to go to their lodging room for their hats. This was granted, but having remained longer than was expected, the sheriff requested the landlord to ascertain if they had really gone to their room. He knocked at their door, when immediately he heard the report of a pistol, which was followed in a few seconds by another. On entering the room, it was found that both the young men had destroyed themselves, having apparently each placed a pistol in his mouth, and literally blown to atoms the upper parts of their heads. They were natives of the island of St Thomas, and had transacted business in Porto Rico, under the firm of I & R. Hart. From this place they absconded some months since, in a vessel which they had purchased and loaded on credit; and after visiting Curacoa, Havanna, and Jamaica, and disposing of vessel and cargo, they arrived in this city a few weeks since.—They returned from the springs yesterday morning.

From the Rochester, N. Y. Telegraph.

An affair of rather a serious nature took place at the county jail, in this village, last Saturday evening. Information had been given to the sheriff, that the prisoners contemplated an escape that night, and he had obtained the assistance of several citizens to prevent it, should the attempt be made. About 10 o'clock it became evident, from the noise in the hall or passage leading to the cells, that the prisoners had got out of their rooms, and were about to make their final effort. According to previous arrangements, the sheriff at this moment opened the door, armed with pistols, accompanied by one or more of the citizens. The lights were immediately blown out, and an attempt made by the prisoners to seize the sheriff, when a desperate and bloody conflict commenced, which lasted for some minutes, during which the sheriff fired a pistol, but, owing to the darkness, without effect. Hickory clubs and iron bars were the weapons of war, and it would seem these were manfully used on both sides, as almost all the prisoners and several of the citizens were considerably injured. Order was at length restored, and the prisoners returned to their rooms. Much praise is due to those persons who volunteered their services on the occasion, some of whom, it is said, played the hero to admiration.

There is no doubt the prisoners obtained some assistance from without, as it would otherwise have been impossible for them to escape from the cells. The communication with the windows of the rooms is perfectly easy, as it only requires a short ladder to scale the wall around the prison yard. The situation of the prison demands immediate attention, as there is supposed to be a gang of rogues lurking about, whose object is to effect a jail delivery before the time prescribed by law.

Cheap and Expeditious.—A gentleman of our acquaintance left Congress Hall, Saratoga, on Wednesday morning at 4 o'clock, and arrived here on Thursday morning at 2 o'clock. He consequently travelled *two hundred and seventy five* miles in *twenty-two hours*, for the moderate sum of 5 dollars.

N. Y. Gaz.

Married,

On the 2d inst. by L. Stinchcomb, Esq. Mr. ISAAC TAYLOR, to Miss ELIZABETH BOSLER, both of Versailles township.

Apprentices' Library Company.

THE members elected the following Directors, viz:—*Rev. E. P. Swift, Wm. Eichbaum, Jr. M. Allen, J. S. Riddle, Thomas Bakewell, John M'Kee,* and *David Maclean.*

The directors chose the Rev. *E. P. Swift*, President, and *David Maclean*, Treasurer and Secretary; and appointed *William Eichbaum*, Sr. Librarian.

A committee of the Directors will wait on subscribers, and on the citizens generally, during the ensuing week, to make collections of money and books. Those persons who have promised books will please to have them in readiness. Donations in books may be sent to the office of this Gazette.

August 20.—1t.

Lawrence & Bainbridge,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Louisville, Ky.

Have formed a co-partnership with

JAMES ANDERSON, JR.

The business will in future be conducted under the firm of

B. LAWRENCE & CO.

REFERENCE.

James Hughes, Esq. *John Bustard*, Louisville.
J & G. R Gilmore, B. Hayden, Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee, Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Eichbaum & Johnston, Wm Bell, Jr. W. Anderson, R. Lindell, Pittsburgh

August 20—tf.

JOSEPH EVANS

OFFERS HIS SERVICES AS A

Scrivener.

HE will execute *CONVEYANCES*, and all other written instruments, promptly, and in a legal form, at the office of B. R. EVANS, in Fourth street, one door east of Liberty street.

Pittsburgh, August 20, 1824—3t.

JOHN M. GOODENOW,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Steubenville, Jefferson county, Ohio,

CONTINUES to PRACTICE in the counties of Guernsey, Monroe, Belmont, Harrison, Tuscarawas, Columbiana and Jefferson; also, in the United States' Courts at Columbus.

August 20—3t*

J. H. FIELDING'S
Young Ladies' Academy,

WILL be RE-OPENED on Monday, the 6th of September.

As the vacation has been extended, (Mr. F. being advised not to resume his labors till his health should be perfectly restored,) the calculation of *payable time* shall be made from the first of October.

August 20—3t.

WM. M'KNIGHT

HAS just received and is now opening at his store in Market-street, next door to the corner of Fourth,

A large and handsome assortment of

FANCY FALL & WINTER

GOODS.

—*ALSO*—

AN ASSORTMENT OF

INGRAIN CARPETING

AND

HEARTH RUGS.

All of which will be sold very low.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 20—6t.

To Reed-Makers.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs Reed-Makers that he has sent a keel boat to Alabama, for the purpose of bringing back a cargo of CANE. The boat will return to this place about the 20th of October, at which time he will be able to supply the demand for that article. The person he has sent to procure it, is not to bring any but such as will be of the first quality.

A. Hart.

Who has on hand, low for Cash or Country Produce,

10 tons JUNIATTA BAR IRON and NAILS.
CASTINGS.
200 barrels Prime Monongahela WHISKEY.
100 barrels SALT.
100 do. Superf. FLOUR. (sweet)
50 boxes New-Geneva WINDOW GLASS.
Manufactured TOBACCO.
A quantity of PINE PLANK.
CORDAGE, HEMP, SOLE LEATHER.
TAR, by the barrel.

August 20—3t.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, in St. Clair township, near Woods' Meeting House, on the 31st July, A dark Iron Gray MARE, 4 years old, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, shod before, the off hind foot white, some saddle marks. Five dollars, with reasonable charges, will be paid for the return of the mare, or information where she may be found, and, if stolen, an additional reward of five dollars for the thief. Information may be left with Joseph Long or Thomas Jones, on the Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh.

Joseph W. Brunson.

August 20, 1824—3t

AUCTION SALES,
At the Wood-street Auction Room.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK, A. M. will be sold, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

And at HALF PAST TWO O'CLOCK, in the afternoon of each day a general assortment of

Hardware, Groceries and Glassware.

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August 20, 1824—3t*

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on *Saturday, the 11th day of September next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M the following property, viz.

All the right, title, interest and claim of John & James Morford, of, in and to the three following Lots or Pieces of Ground, situate in the city of Pittsburgh, viz:—One of them, part of Lot No. 98, situate at the corner of Penn street and Irwin's alley, fronting on Penn street 45 feet, and running back on Irwin's alley 114 feet, more or less—One other of them, being part of Lots Nos. 97 and 98, adjoining the above, fronting on Penn street 60 feet, and running back 114 feet, more or less—and one other of them, being part of said Lots 97 and 98, beginning on Irwin's alley, at the distance of 114 feet from Penn street, and running along said alley 12 feet, more or less, and running back the same width 105 feet; on which said three pieces of ground there are erected, one two story brick house, with frame back buildings, a two story frame house, with divers frame shops, sheds, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John & James Morford, at the suit of David Peacock's administrators and others.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of John Linton, of, in and to a certain Lot or piece of ground in the city of Pittsburgh, being part of the Lot marked in the plan thereof No. 315; beginning on Fourth street, at the corner of ground owned by George Dawson, and running eastwardly, by Fourth street, 35 feet, more or less, and extending back, the same breadth, 45 feet, more or less; on which are erected two three story brick houses; subject to a yearly ground rent of $60. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Linton, at the suit of Thomas Greenough, for use of John Miller.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of James Horner, of, in and to a certain Tract of Land, in Wilkins township, in the county of Allegheny; bounded by land now or late of Peter Parchment, by land of William Wallace, by land of the heirs of William Elliott, by lands of the heirs of John Ferree, and by lands of the heirs of Hugh Alexander, containing 300 acres, more or less; on which dec. there are 80 acres cleared, with a bearing orchard thereon, and on which there is a squared log house and kitchen and a squared log stable erected. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James Horner, at the suit of James Ross, Esq.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of the said James Horner, of, in and to a certain Lot or piece of ground, situate in the city of Pittsburgh, marked in Woods' general plan of said city No. 277; containing in breadth 60 feet, and in length 160 feet, bounded north eastward by Third street, south-eastward by Lot No. —, south-westward by Second street, and north-westward by Market street; on which are erected seven two story frame and log buildings, and two one story frame buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James Horner, at the suit of Robert M'Elhinny, for use, &c.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Thomas Cavitt, deceased, in the hands of his executors, of, in and to a certain tract or piece of land, situate in Plum township, bounded by lands of Michael Zimmerman, Michael Wall, Bank of Pittsburgh, and others; containing 50 acres, more or less, with about 14 acres cleared, and a cabin, a stable and an old fulling mill thereon. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Thomas Cavitt, dec'd. at the suit of Daniel M'Munn.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of James R. Butler, of, in and to a certain Lot or piece of ground, situate in the city of Pittsburgh, and marked in col. Woods' plan No. 131; bounded by Penn street, east by lot No. 130, south by Liberty street, and west by Marbury street; containing in front on Liberty street 60 feet, and running to Penn street, 240 feet, more or less; with all the buildings thereon, consisting of one large weatherboarded log house, and some frame tenements under the same roof, &c. &c.

ALSO—Of, in and to a certain Out-Lot in the reserved tract opposite Pittsburgh, containing ten acres, being Lot No. 254, in the same reserved tract; bounded as follows: Beginning on Pasture lane, at the corner of out lot No. 253, and running by the same south seventy-six degrees west, 40 perches, to the corner of Lot No. 255; thence by the same, south fourteen degrees east, 40 perches, to Ohio lane; thence by the same north 76 degrees east, 40 perches to Pasture lane, and thence by the same north fourteen degrees west, 40 perches to the place of beginning.

ALSO—Of, in and to a certain Lot or piece of ground, situate in the city of Pittsburgh aforesaid, being part of Lots Nos. 180 and 181, on the plan of said city; beginning on Front street, at the distance of 5 feet from the corner of Lots Nos. 180 and 181, on the said Lot No. 180, and running eastwardly by Front street 22 feet, and extending back the same breadth, 34 feet, more or less; on which is erected a large brick warehouse

ALSO—Of, in and to a certain part of Lot No. 180, in the city aforesaid; beginning on Front street, at the distance of 57 feet, 6 inches from the corner of Market street, and running eastwardly along Front street 57 feet, 10 inches, and extending back the same breadth, 80 feet and 5 inches; on which are erected two three story brick warehouses, and subject to a yearly ground rent of 347 dollars.

ALSO—Of, in and to a part of Lot No. 179, in the city aforesaid, beginning on Market street 60 feet three and a half inches from Front street, and running southwardly by Market street 20 feet 6 and 3-4 inches, and running back the same breadth 57 and a half feet, more or less; on which is erected a three story brick house, and subject to a ground rent of three hundred dollars annually. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James R Butler, at the suit of the *Bank of the United States.*

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Wm. Gormly, of, in and to a certain part of Lots No. 345, in Pittsburgh, on the Diamond, being 36 feet front, and 100 feet deep, on which is erected two brick houses and kitchens.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of the said William Gormly of, in and to that portion of Lots No. 341 and 342, which yields to the said William Gormly three hundred and seventy-nine dollars per annum ground rent.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William Gormly, at the suit of the Bank of Pittsburgh.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Michael Gundacker, of, in and to the following Tracts of Land, situate in Allegheny county, in Jones's District, numbered in the plan of said district 80, 81, 82, 86, 87, 88, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 100; each containing 200 acres, more or less, on several of which Tracts there are a number of acres cleared, and log Cabins, &c erected; the interest of the detendent being one undivided eighth part. Seized and taken in execution, as the property of the said Michael Gundacker, at the suit of Ober & Kline

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Wm. Deal, Jr. of, in and to the three following lots or pieces of ground in the city of Pittsburgh, viz: Lot No. 234, bounded by Second street, by lots No. 233, 235 and 241; on which are erected two wooden houses and other improvements; Lot No 235, bounded by Second street, by lots No. 234, 236 and 240; on which are erected two wooden or frame houses and other improvements; and Lot No 236, bounded by Second street and by lots Nos. 235, 237 and 239; on which are erected two two-story frame buildings on Second street; each of said Lots front thirty-five feet, and extend back eighty feet, more or less. Seized and taken in execution, as the property of the said Wm. Deal, Jr. at the suit of John Jones, for use, &c.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of William Hamilton, dec. in the hands of his administrators, of, in and to the following lots or pieces of ground, and the ground rents arising therefrom, viz:—No. 1, being part of lots Nos. 179 and 180, in the city of Pittsburgh; beginning on Front street at the distance of fifty-seven feet eastwardly from Market street, and running along Front street eastwardly fifty-seven feet ten inches, and extending back 80 feet 5 inches; on which are erected 2 three-story brick houses; No. 2, being part of Lot No. 179, in the city aforesaid; beginning on Market street, at the distance of 60 feet 3½ inches, southwardly from Front street and running along Market street, southwardly 20 feet 6¾ inches, and extending back the same breadth 57½ feet, on which is erected a three story brick warehouse; No. 3, being part of a Lot, in the city aforesaid, No. —; fronting on the west side of Market street, adjoining Thomas Perkins, on the north, George Miltenberger on the west, and A. Barker on the south, having a front on Market street, aforesaid, of 20 feet more or less, and running back 60 feet, more or less; on which is erected a frame shop. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William Hamilton, dec. at the suit of John Little.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Isaac Bean, of, in and to a certain part of Lots Nos. 180 and 181, in the city of Pittsburgh; beginning on Front street, at the distance of 5 feet from the corner of lots Nos. 180 and 181 on lot No. 180 and running southwardly parallel with Market street 34 feet, thence eastwardly parallel with Front street, 27 feet, thence northwardly, in a line parallel with Market street, 34 feet to Front street, and thence by the same 27 feet, to the place of beginning; on which is erected a three story brick Warehouse; the interest of the said Isaac being the undivided half. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Isaac Bean at the suit of Aaron Denman.

L. Stewart, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Aug. 20, 1824.

Poetry.

For the Gazette.

TRANSLATION.

Su men legeis ta Thebas.—Anacreon.

GO sport thyself in love and song,
  Soft breathing o'er Erato's lyre;
Or mingle with the dauntless throng,
  When falchions red the battle fire.

Not in the bright and proud array,
  Where prancing steeds uptear the sod;
Not with fame's glorious votary,
  In battle pomp, my plume shall nod.

Not where the wild winds lift the wave,
  And spangled, pendant banners stream;
Not with the rugged and the brave,
  Shall lightning from my sabre gleam.

A subtle and an untried foe,
  Has thrown the gauntlet. "*I must try.*"
Sheltered, he doubles blow on blow,
  Triumphant in my *Mary's* eye.

LYÆUS.

Aug. 6, 1824.

There is so much of true genius, and poetic feeling of the highest order, in the following stanzas, that I cannot withstand the temptation of enriching my barren pages with so beautiful a gem. This ode of Dr. Leyden's, in my humble opinion, comes as near perfection as the sublunary Muse can arrive at, when assisted by a subject that is interesting, and an execution that is masterly. It adds a deeper shade to that sympathy, which such lines must awaken, to know that the spirit that dictated them has fled.

Lacon.

ODE TO AN INDIAN GOLD COIN.

Written in Ghorical, Malabar.

Slave of the dark and dirty mine!
  What vanity has brought thee here?
How can I love to see thee shine
  So bright, whom I have bought so dear?
  The tent-ropes flapping lone I hear,
For twilight converse, arm in arm;
  The jackal's shriek bursts on mine ear,
When mirth and music wont to charm.

By Ghorical's dark wandering streams,
  Where cane tufts shadow all the wild,
Sweet visions haunt my waking dreams
  Of Teviot loved while still a child,
  Of castled rocks stupendous pil'd
By Esk or Eden's classic wave,
  Where loves of youth and friendships smil'd,
Uncurs'd by thee, vile yellow slave!

Fade day-dreams sweet, from memory fade!
  The perish'd bliss of youth's first prime,
That once so bright on fancy play'd,
  Revives no more in after time.
  Far from my sacred natal clime,
I haste to an untimely grave;
  The daring thoughts, that soared sublime,
Are sunk in ocean's southern wave.

Slave of the mine! thy yellow light
  Gleams baleful as the tomb-fire drear;
A gentle vision comes by night
  My lonely widowed heart to cheer;
  Her eyes are dim with many a tear,
That once were guiding stars to mine;
  Her fond heart throbs with many a fear!
I cannot bear to see thee shine.

For thee, for thee, vile yellow slave,
  I left a heart that loved me true!
I crossed the tedious ocean wave,
  To roam in climes unkind and new;
  The cold wind of the stranger blew
Chill on my withered heart:—the grave,
  Dark and untimely met my view—
And all for thee, vile yellow slave!

Ha! comest thou now so late to mock
  A wanderer's banish'd heart forlorn,
Now that his frame the lightning shock
  Of sun rays tipt with death, has borne?
  From love, from friendship, country, torn,
To memory's fond regrets the prey!
  Vile slave, thy yellow dross I scorn!—
Go mix thee with thy kindred clay!

Miscellany.

THE DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

By the Eighth Report of the American Asylum for the education and instruction of the *deaf* and *dumb* at Hartford, it appears that the institution is in a flourishing condition. The present number of pupils is *sixty-two*. Twenty-nine of them are from Massachusetts. The following is among the specimens of their composition, published in the last Report:—

[BY A YOUNG LADY, 27 YEARS OF AGE.]

What I thought of the sun, moon, and stars, before I came to the Asylum.

"I wished to look at the sun which was very brilliant as the gold, but I could not see it. I thought the sun was like a man who was a soldier. He wore his crimson dress, and stood on the sun, while he governed over all mankind every day. I was much troubled by the heat of the sun. I told my sister that he was very cruel to us, and I wanted to touch him, but I was disappointed, because I was too far from him. While the sun was coming up, I pursued to catch him in the east, but I could not do it. I believed that he was very artful. I was playing in the garden in the summer without a bonnet. My friends told me that he would make me black, and I did not believe about it. There was a reason that he could make brown cloth on the grass white. They were excited to laugh. In the afternoon the clouds began to become very black, and I considered that the sun was melted with the lightning. The thunder was heard, and I could feel it. He threw a large ball, going down the sky.—Then the sunset was running under the earth, and he became the moon all night. In the morning he held a large candle which was hot all day, while he was walking towards the west. I sat on the door of the house in the evening pleasantly, and I looked up the new moon going down the west.

"A few days ago, when I was walking alone to the neighborhood, the half moon followed me, and I did not wish her to come. I thought I was deaf and dumb, and she was very curious. The moon was full, and became the darkness in her face like a picture. I asked my friends what was the matter with her? They said that they did not know what. When I went to my chamber, I extinguished a candle, and was afraid of her, and I shut the windows all night, because I disliked to be seen by her. I was very anxious to take refuge. I advised her not to follow me, but she was still obstinate. When it was dark, the moon would not come up all night, and I was glad to hear of it. There were many stars in the sky which was very pleasant. Why did they stay there? I talked with my soul, and it was not necessary that they lived. I went out of the house, and I contemplated that they had large parties pleasantly in the evening. They were riding; while they held their beautiful candles with their hands. When I was a girl, I frequently went away, and was struck to look up a star which was going into fire with fear. I thought it was like a gun, and I ran and entered to call my sister to see the star. I asked her what was the matter with it? She answered that it would kill me. I was very afraid of it, and I told her that I would go away no more in the evening. I looked up the sky, and called my friends to see the milky way. I said, "somebody covered there with a white cloth." I truly saw a comet which was fallen from the sky, and I trembled with terror. I wondered that I had never seen it before. I expected that some nation was burned with fire in the distant country. I did not know who made these, and I was very ignorant not to think that God was a creator of the universe."

THE HIGH-MINDED YOUNG CAROLINIAN.

From Judge James' unpublished work.

Gen. Zachariah Cantey.—At the time Col. Tarleton was in pursuit of Buford's regiment, Major Cochrane commanded his legionary infantry. When he came to Camden he wanted a guide, and was conducted by a well known tory to General Cantey, then a youth of about *seventeen* years of age, who introduced the Major to him thus: "This is the young man who can guide you." Cantey, who was then in Kershaw's store, acting as his principal clerk, did not know what was meant. But Cochrane, speaking in broad Scotch, which shall not now be imitated, soon informed him. I stand, said he, in need of a guide to pursue that rebel Buford, and have been told by Mr. —— that you would be a very good one. Cantey replied that he did not thank Mr. —— for his recommendation; that he had only a few days since been taken a prisoner in Charleston and paroled, and he wished to keep it by remaining neutral. "Not thank Mr. —— for recommending you! Why, young man, it was intended as an honor to you, to be employed in his Majesty's service—besides you shall not be wanting." Cantey again repeated that he had been paroled as a prisoner, and he meant to abide by it until exchanged.—"Hoot, hoot, man! speak of being exchanged, and the country is conquered, you will never be exchanged. Enter into his majesty's service like a man—you shall be promoted—I'll see to that—and here's gold," at the same time taking a guinea out of his purse. Cantey stepped back as if horror struck. "If that be not enough," said the Major, "here is more," pulling out five or six pieces. "His Majesty pays those well who serve him faithfully." Cantey said that he did not doubt it—but if he gave him his purse full, the whole store full, he could not think of serving the King by *betraying his countrymen*—besides my parole. "D——n your parole, it is not worth a baw bee, and your countrymen, they are a d——d pack of insolent rebels. Say, will you go and get money and promotion; or not, and be hanged like a dog?" Cantey replied he would rather be hanged and die an honest man. "Then you shall be hanged. Sergeant M'Niell take this d——d rebel and turn him out of doors and keep a guard over him." It was raining hard; the sergeant and his guard stood in the piazza, and Cantey was turned out into the rain. The Major now began to look about him; the store was supplied with wine, and the yard with poultry. He ordered dinner. After the dinner was prepared he sat down to it. The sergeant beckoned to Cantey, and told him in a low voice, to come into the piazza; it was still raining, and Cantey did so; but after Cochrane had swallowed his first bottle, he bethought himself of his prisoner, and stepping out found him in conversation with the sergeant. He first cursed M'Niell and then Cantey, and ordered him out of doors again into the rain. But after several other trials, Maj. Cochrane finding his prisoner's resolution unshaken, he gave him up and looked out for one whose conscience was more pliant. After this Cantey was so much persecuted by the British in Camden, that his father (an aged man) and mother joined in advising him to escape to the Americans. His only objection was that from the plundering of the enemy, they were reduced to poverty, and he expected if he went away they would be reduced to want their bread. At length however a friend sent him a horse, and he made his escape by night, having first received the blessing of his parents. He joined Gen. Greene, who immediately appointed him Dep. Quarter Master, and he served him faithfully in that department. After the war General Cantey lived at Camden, honored and respected, and died in the summer of 1822, universally regretted, but more particularly so by the poor, to whom his bounty had been always liberally and remarkably extended.

Time.—Time is the most undefinable, yet paradoxical of things—the past is gone, the future is not come, and the present becomes the past even while we attempt to define it, and like the flash of lightning it exists and expires. Time is the measurer of all things, but is itself immeasurable, and the grand discloser of all things, but is itself undisclosed. Like space, it is incomprehensible because it has no limit, and it would be still more so if it had. It is more obscure in its source than the Nile, and in its termination than the Niger, and advances like the slowest tide, but retreats like the swiftest torrent. It gives wings of lightning to pleasure, but feet to pain, and lends expectation a curb, but enjoyment a spur. It robs beauty of her charms to bestow them on her picture, and builds a monument to merit, but denies it a house—it is the transient and deceitful flatterer of falsehood, but the tried and final friend of truth. Time is the most subtle, yet most insatiable of depredators, and by appearing to take nothing is permitted to take all: nor can it be satisfied until it has stolen the world from us, and us from the world. It constantly flies, yet overcomes all things by flight, and although it is the present ally, it will be the future conqueror of death. Time, the cradle of hope, but the grave of ambition, is the stern corrector of fools, but the salutary counsellor of the wise, bringing all they need to the one, and all they desire to the other; but, like Cassandra, it warns us with a voice that even the sagest discredit too long, and the silliest believe too late. Wisdom walks before it, opportunity with it, and repentance behind it; he that has made it his friend will have little to fear from his enemies, but he that has made it his enemy will have little to hope from his friends.

W. C. CONINE,

TENDERS his friends, patrons and the public generally, his acknowledgments for the munificent patronage extended to him in the Second Class of the Maryland State Lottery, and does himself the pleasure now of presenting the Third Class of said Lotteries, wherein he calculates, with liberal support, to have the satisfaction of distributing among adventurers, a large number of valuable prizes.

The scheme supassing in magnitude that of any Lottery at present in the United States, it is expected will elicit general approbation from the brilliancy of its capitals, the great number of valuable prizes contained in it, and the comparatively low rate of tickets.

The certain and punctual payment of prizes is as in preceding Maryland State Lotteries, guaranteed by the state.

BY AUTHORITY

Of the State of Maryland, is presented the following Scheme of

State Lottery, No. XX.

1 prize of	$40,000	is	$40,000
1	20,000		20,000
1	10,000		10,000
2	5,000		10,000
30	1,000		30,000
20	500		10,000
50	100		5,000
100	50		5,000
5000	10		50,000
5205 prizes			180,000
14795 blanks			
20,000 tickets at $9 is			$180,000

All the prizes to be floating from the commencement of the drawing, except the following, which will be deposited in the wheel at definite periods, viz:

On the 5th drawing a prize of	$10,000
On the 10th drawing a prize of	5,000
On the 16th drawing a prize of	20,000
On the 19th drawing a prize of	40,000

The whole Lottery to be completed in twenty drawings. The prizes only to be drawn. The whole of the prizes payable in cash, sixty days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

James L. Hawkins,
Nathaniel F. Williams,
James B. Ringgold,
Lottery Commissioners.

Tickets at present, will be supplied at the original or scheme price—viz.

Whole	$9	Quarters	$2 25
Halves	4½	Eighths	1 12½

AT

CONINE'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
No. 32, Market-Street, Baltimore.

Where all whole tickets issued in this Lottery will be signed, and shares countersigned by the Lottery Commissioners, so that the state of Maryland will be made responsible for the punctual payment of all prizes which they shall draw

Persons at a distance, intending to take tickets, are recommended to forward their orders without delay, by which they will save any advance that may take place in price.

The drawings will be commenced as soon as the sale of tickets shall render it practicable, and be finished with all possible expedition.

Orders, post paid, from all parts of the United States, for tickets or shares in the above Lottery, or any other Maryland Lottery, covering cash or prizes of any responsible Lottery, will receive the same prompt attention as personal application, addressed to

W. C. CONINE, Baltimore.

By whom the fate of tickets will be given whenever requested

The Lottery, (and the only one) now drawing in Baltimore, is the

Washington Monument,

Which is expected to finish between two and three months. Highest prizes in it still undrawn are, $20,000, 2 of 10,000, &c.

Present rate of Tickets

Whole	$12	Quarters	$3 00
Halves	6	Eighths	1 50

Remittances made to Conine's Office, Baltimore, will not be invested in tickets unless the high prizes remain undrawn.

The "Lottery Intelligencer," which will contain the drawings, &c. will be forwarded to those who order tickets from Conine's Office.

August 13—tf

Patent Mathematical Tailoring.

John M'Combs, Tailor,

FOURTH-STREET, ONE DOOR FROM MARKET-STEET,

INFORMS the public that notwithstanding his long experience in the line of his profession, he has derived great benefit from a course of tuition, upon an entirely new mathematical system of fitting, fashioning, &c. of garments, invented by Mr. ALLAN WARD, of Philadelphia, which is adapted as well to the plain as to the gay. Clothing, agreeably to this system, can be made either in a plain or the most fashionable manner, and will be made to fit with mathematical exactness.

☞ Tailors wishing to purchase patent rights for using this ingenious and useful invention, are informed that he is fully empowered by Mr. Ward, to sell them, on moderate terms. He considers these rights as well worthy of their attention.

Pittsburgh, August 6.—3t.

John Anderson and M. B. Belknap,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

J. ANDERSON & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a general AGENCY & COMMISSION Business, in Mr. C. Cowan's large and convenient brick warehouse, corner of *Market and Water Streets*, lately occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co.

By their strict attention to business they hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

They intend having constantly on hand

Juniatta Bar Iron,

Nails	Spades
Scythes	Shovels
Sickles	Drawing Chains
Castings	Window Glass, &c.

Also, a general assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

At the last reduced prices.

A QUANTITY OF

***PRIME BACON*, for sale.**

Pittsburgh, May 7, 1824.—tf

CASH FOR RAGS.

From Four to Five Cents per lb.

ACCORDING to quality, will be given, in cash, for *RAGS*, by

J. Patterson & Co.
Corner of Wood and Third Streets.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1824.—3mo.

NEW STORE.

ROBINSON & WILLOCK,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening, at the store lately occupied by Mr. *William M'Knight*, in Market street,

A FRESH AND SEASONABLE ASSORTMENT OF

Foreign and Domestic GOODS.

Among which are

Cloths, Cassimers and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and Plain Crapes, assorted
Brown & bleached Domestic Shirtings & Sheetings
Leghorn Flats and Straw Bonnets
Plaid, figured and plain Silks
Umbrellas and Parasols
HATTERS' TRIMMINGS, &c.

Which will be sold, *WHOLESALE & RETAIL*, at the most reduced prices.

April 23, 1824—6mo.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

Wholesale Grocers,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 chsts. fresh Y H Tea
20 bbls. Herrings, 1824,
1000 lbs. prime Western Reserve Cheese,

And a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices.

M. B. LOWRIE,

KEEPS his OFFICE in the North corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esq.

May 21.—tf

New-Stourbridge

Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

Pittsburgh and Erie

STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

Boarding and Day School.

Mrs. Spencer's Seminary

FOR YOUNG LADIES, will recommence on *Monday, April 5th*, in that spacious house belonging to Mr. Miltenberger, in Front street, next door to the old Post-Office, where young ladies will be genteelly boarded, and instructed in the various branches of useful and ornamental education.

N B For the accommodation of those who may have a distance to walk, DINNER BOARDERS will be taken on reasonable terms.

March 26, 1824—tf.

Anderson's or Mellen's Cough Drops.

Valuable Medicine for Coughs and Consumptions.

THE high reputation that Anderson's COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS have gained for Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs, leading to consumptions, renders it unnecessary to say much in recommending them to the public, as no stronger proof of their possessing uncommon virtues could be given than will be found by reading the certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability who have used them in cases of long standing, and some of them, where their physicians have given them up as past recovery, have been entirely restored by the use of this medicine. The fact that they have now been in use five years, and that the demand the present season has been greater than at any former period, is also a strong argument in their favor.—Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated consumption and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of colds, coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each dollar bottle of this medicine, contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I hereby certify, that for more than a year previous to 1821, I was afflicted with a troublesome and alarming cough, which rendered me unable to labor or even to walk many rods, without causing profuse sweating, and after trying many things without relief, I obtained a vial of *Anderson's Cough Drops*, from the use of which I soon found great relief, so as to be able to resume and continue my usual labor, and I have reason to believe that the use of them was the means of saving my life, as I had but little hopes of recovering again when I commenced taking them, and I think them undoubtedly the best medicine in use for complaints of the lungs.

Hudson, May 20, 1823. ELISHA DAVIS.

I hereby certify, that for a number of years previous to 1818, I was troubled with a cough and pain in my breast, and in the spring of that year, I grew worse and was considered to be in a consumption and applied to several physicians, tried various kinds of medicine without any material relief; having noticed the recommendations of *Anderson's Cough Drops* in such complaints, I procured a vial of them in Hudson, from which I soon found relief, and after taking a few vials of them, I was restored to a tolerable good state of health, which has continued for 3 years past, and I can cheerfully recommend them to those laboring under similar complaints.

Hudson, July 11, 1823 ZACH. HAWS.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, had been afflicted with the *Asthma* for twenty years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma, I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months.—Upon a return of a paroxysm of the asthma, I have made use of the same medicine and it has invariably given me relief. As it respects the asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing, &c. I consider Anderson's Cough Drops *a remedy in praise of which too much cannot be said.* I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and from the use of them he has so far recovered his health as to be again able to attend to business.

JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

Dover (N. H.) Oct. 3, 1823.

For Sale by JAMES MELLEN.

Hudson, Oct. 6, 1823.

Also for Sale by SPEAKMAN & PETTIGREW, Druggists, Market, between Front and Second-streets, who have just received a supply of FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Pittsburgh, March 19.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass

Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 21—tf

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

Poetry.

For the Gazette.

TRANSLATION.

Su men legeis ta Thebes.—Anacreon.

GO sport thyself in love and song,
Soft breathing o'er Erato's lyre;
Or mingle with the dauntless throng,
When flashes red the battle fire.

Not in the bright and proud array,
Where prancing steeds uptear the sod;
Not with fame's glorious votary,
In battle pomp, my plume shall nod.

Not where the wild winds lift the wave,
And spangled, pendant banners stream;
Not with the rugged and the brave,
Shall lightning from my sabre gleam.

A subtle and an untried foe,
Has thrown the gauntlet. "*I must try.*"
Sheltered, he doubles blow on blow,
Triumphant in my *Mary's* eye.

LYÆUS.

Aug. 6, 1824.

There is so much of true genius, and poetic feeling of the highest order, in the following stanzas, that I cannot withstand the temptation of enriching my barren pages with so beautiful a gem. This ode of Dr. Leyden's, in my humble opinion, comes as near perfection as the sublunary Muse can arrive at, when assisted by a subject that is interesting, and an execution that is masterly. It adds a deeper shade to that sympathy, which such lines must awaken, to know that the spirit that dictated them has fled.

Lacon.

ODE TO AN INDIAN GOLD COIN.

Written in Ghorical, Malabar.

Slave of the dark and dirty mine!
What vanity has brought thee here?
How can I love to see thee shine
So bright, whom I have bought so dear?
The tent-ropes flapping lone I hear,
For twilight converse, arm in arm;
The jackal's shriek bursts on mine ear,
When mirth and music wont to charm.

By Ghorical's dark wandering streams,
Where cane tufts shadow all the wild,
Sweet visions haunt my waking dreams
Of Teviot loved while still a child,
Of castled rocks stupendous pil'd
By Esk or Eden's classic wave,
Where loves of youth and friendships smil'd,
Uncurs'd by thee, vile yellow slave!

Fade day-dreams sweet, from memory fade!
The perish'd bliss of youth's first prime,
That once so bright on fancy play'd,
Revives no more in after time.
Far from my sacred natal clime,
I haste to an untimely grave;
The daring thoughts, that soared sublime,
Are sunk in ocean's southern wave.

Slave of the mine! thy yellow light
Gleams baleful as the tomb-fire drear;
A gentle vision comes by night
My lonely widowed heart to cheer;
Her eyes are dim with many a tear,
That once were guiding stars to mine;
Her fond heart throbs with many a fear!
I cannot bear to see thee shine.

For thee, for thee, vile yellow slave,
I left a heart that loved me true!
I crossed the tedious ocean wave,
To roam in climes unkind and new;
The cold wind of the stranger blew
Chill on my withered heart:—the grave,
Dark and untimely met my view—
And all for thee, vile yellow slave!

Ha! comest thou now so late to mock
A wanderer's banish'd heart forlorn,
Now that his frame the lightning shock
Of sun rays tipt with death, has borne?
From love, from friendship, country, torn,
To memory's fond regrets the prey!
Vile slave, thy yellow dross I scorn!—
Go mix thee with thy kindred clay!

Miscellany.

THE DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

By the Eighth Report of the American Asylum for the education and instruction of the *deaf* and *dumb* at Hartford, it appears that the institution is in a flourishing condition. The present number of pupils is *sixty-two*. Twenty-nine of them are from Massachusetts. The following is among the specimens of their composition, published in the last Report:—

[BY A YOUNG LADY, 27 YEARS OF AGE.]

What I thought of the sun, moon, and stars, before I came to the Asylum.

"I wished to look at the sun which was very brilliant as the gold, but I could not see it. I thought the sun was like a man who was a soldier. He wore his crimson dress, and stood on the sun, while he governed over all mankind every day. I was much troubled by the heat of the sun. I told my sister that he was very cruel to us, and I wanted to touch him, but I was disappointed, because I was too far from him. While the sun was coming up, I pursued to catch him in the east, but I could not do it. I believed that he was very artful. I was playing in the garden in the summer without a bonnet. My friends told me that he would make me black, and I did not believe about it. There was a reason that he could make brown cloth on the grass white. They were excited to laugh. In the afternoon the clouds began to become very black, and I considered that the sun was melted with the lightning. The thunder was heard, and I could feel it. He threw a large ball, going down the sky.—Then the sunset was running under the earth, and he became the moon all night. In the morning he held a large candle which was hot all day, while he was walking towards the west. I sat on the door of the house in the evening pleasantly, and I looked up the new moon going down the west.

"A few days ago, when I was walking alone to the neighborhood, the half moon followed me, and I did not wish her to come. I thought I was deaf and dumb, and she was very curious. The moon was full, and became the darkness in her face like a picture. I asked my friends what was the matter with her? They said that they did not know what. When I went to my chamber, I extinguished a candle, and was afraid of her, and I shut the windows all night, because I disliked to be seen by her. I was very anxious to take refuge. I advised her not to follow me, but she was still obstinate. When it was dark, the moon would not come up all night, and I was glad to hear of it. There were many stars in the sky which was very pleasant. Why did they stay there? I talked with my soul, and it was not necessary that they lived. I went out of the house, and I contemplated that they had large parties pleasantly in the evening. They were riding, while they held their beautiful candles with their hands. When I was a girl, I frequently went away, and was struck to look up a star which was going into fire with fear. I thought it was like a gun, and I ran and entered to call my sister to see the star. I asked her what was the matter with it? She answered that it would kill me. I was very afraid of it, and I told her that I would go away no more in the evening. I looked up the sky, and called my friends to see the milky way. I said, "somebody covered there with a white cloth." I truly saw a comet which was fallen from the sky, and I trembled with terror. I wondered that I had never seen it before. I expected that some nation was burned with fire in the distant country. I did not know who made these, and I was very ignorant not to think that God was a creator of the universe."

THE HIGH-MINDED YOUNG CAROLINIAN.

From Judge James' unpublished work.

Gen. Zachariah Cantey.—At the time Col. Tarleton was in pursuit of Buford's regiment, Major Cochrane commanded his legionary infantry. When he came to Camden he wanted a guide, and was conducted by a well known tory to General Cantey, then a youth of about *seventeen* years of age, who introduced the Major to him thus: "This is the young man who can guide you." Cantey, who was then in Kershaw's store, acting as his principal clerk, did not know what was meant. But Cochrane, speaking in broad Scotch, which shall not now be imitated, soon informed him. I stand, said he, in need of a guide to pursue that rebel Buford, and have been told by Mr. —— that you would be a very good one. Cantey replied that he did not thank Mr. —— for his recommendation; that he had only a few days since been taken a prisoner in Charleston and paroled, and he wished to keep it by remaining neutral. "Not thank Mr. —— for recommending you! Why, young man, it was intended as an honor to you, to be employed in his Majesty's service—besides you shall not be wanting." Cantey again repeated that he had been paroled as a prisoner, and he meant to abide by it until exchanged.—"Hoot, hoot, man! speak of being exchanged, and the country is conquered, you will never be exchanged. Enter into his majesty's service like a man—you shall be promoted—I'll see to that—and here's gold," at the same time taking a guinea out of his purse. Cantey stepped back as if horror struck. "If that be not enough," said the Major, "here is more," pulling out five or six pieces. "His Majesty pays those well who serve him faithfully." Cantey said that he did not doubt it—but if he gave him his purse full, the whole store full, he could not think of serving the King by *betraying his countrymen*—besides my parole. "D——n your parole, it is not worth a baw bee, and your countrymen, they are a d——d pack of insolent rebels. Say, will you go and get money and promotion; or not, and be hanged like a dog?" Cantey replied he would rather be hanged and die an honest man. "Then you shall be hanged. Sergeant M'Niell take this d——d rebel and turn him out of doors and keep a guard over him." It was raining hard; the sergeant and his guard stood in the piazza, and Cantey was turned out into the rain. The Major now began to look about him; the store was supplied with wine, and the yard with poultry. He ordered dinner. After the dinner was prepared he sat down to it. The sergeant beckoned to Cantey, and told him in a low voice, to come into the piazza; it was still raining, and Cantey did so; but after Cochrane had swallowed his first bottle, he bethought himself of his prisoner, and stepping out found him in conversation with the sergeant. He first cursed M'Niell and then Cantey, and ordered him out of doors again into the rain. But after several other trials, Maj. Cochrane finding his prisoner's resolution unshaken, he gave him up and looked out for one whose conscience was more pliant. After this Cantey was so much persecuted by the British in Camden, that his father (an aged man) and mother joined in advising him to escape to the Americans. His only objection was that from the plundering of the enemy, they were reduced to poverty, and he expected if he went away they would be reduced to want their bread. At length however a friend sent him a horse, and he made his escape by night, having first received the blessing of his parents. He joined Gen. Greene, who immediately appointed him Dep. Quarter Master, and he served him faithfully in that department. After the war General Cantey lived at Camden, honored and respected, and died in the summer of 1822, universally regretted, but more particularly so by the poor, to whom his bounty had been always liberally and remarkably extended.

Time.—Time is the most undefinable, yet paradoxical of things—the past is gone, the future is not come, and the present becomes the past even while we attempt to define it, and like the flash of lightning it exists and expires. Time is the measurer of all things, but is itself immeasurable, and the grand discloser of all things, but is itself undisclosed. Like space, it is incomprehensible because it has no limit, and it would be still more so if it had. It is more obscure in its source than the Nile, and in its termination than the Niger, and advances like the slowest tide, but retreats like the swiftest torrent. It gives wings of lightning to pleasure, but feet to pain, and lends expectation a curb, but enjoyment a spur. It robs beauty of her charms to bestow them on her picture, and builds a monument to merit, but denies it a house—it is the transient and deceitful flatterer of falsehood, but the tried and final friend of truth. Time is the most subtle, yet most insatiable of depredators, and by appearing to take nothing is permitted to take all: nor can it be satisfied until it has stolen the world from us, and us from the world. It constantly flies, yet overcomes all things by flight, and although it is the present ally, it will be the future conqueror of death. Time, the cradle of hope, but the grave of ambition, is the stern corrector of fools, but the salutary counsellor of the wise, bringing all they need to the one, and all they desire to the other; but, like Cassandra, it warns us with a voice that even the sagest discredit too long, and the silliest believe too late. Wisdom walks before it, opportunity with it, and repentance behind it; he that has made it his friend will have little to fear from his enemies, but he that has made it his enemy will have little to hope from his friends.

W. C. CONINE,

TENDERS his friends, patrons and the public generally, his acknowledgments for the munificent patronage extended to him in the Second Class of the Maryland State Lottery, and does himself the pleasure now of presenting the Third Class of said Lotteries, wherein he calculates, with liberal support, to have the satisfaction of distributing among adventurers, a large number of valuable prizes.

The scheme supassing in magnitude that of any Lottery at present in the United States, it is expected will elicit general approbation from the brilliancy of its capitals, the great number of valuable prizes contained in it, and the comparatively low rate of tickets.

The certain and punctual payment of prizes is as in preceding Maryland State Lotteries, guaranteed by the state.

BY AUTHORITY

Of the State of Maryland, is presented the following Scheme of

State Lottery, No. III.

1	prize of	$40,000	is	$40,000
1		20,000		20,000
1		10,000		10,000
2		5,000		10,000
30		1,000		30,000
20		500		10,000
50		100		5,000
100		50		5,000
5000		10		50,000
5205	prizes			180,000
14795	blanks			

20,000 tickets at $9 is $180,000

All the prizes to be floating from the commencement of the drawing, except the following, which will be deposited in the wheel at definite eriods, viz:

On the 5th drawing a prize of	$10,000
On the 10th drawing a prize of	5,000
On the 16th drawing a prize of	20,000
On the 19th drawing a prize of	40,000

The whole Lottery to be completed in twenty drawings. The prizes only to be drawn. The whole of the prizes payable in cash, sixty days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

James L. Hawkins,
Nathaniel F. Williams,
James B. Ringgold,
Lottery Commissioners.

Tickets at present, will be supplied at the original or scheme price—viz.

Whole	$9	Quarters	$2 25
Halves	4½	Eighths	1 12½

AT

CONINE'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
No. 32, Market-Street, Baltimore.

Where all whole tickets issued in this Lottery will be signed, and shares countersigned by the Lottery Commissioners, so that the state of Maryland will be made responsible for the punctual payment of all prizes which they shall draw

Persons at a distance, intending to take tickets, are recommended to forward their orders without delay, by which they will save any advance that may take place in price.

The drawings will be commenced as soon as the sale of tickets shall render it practicable, and be finished with all possible expedition.

Orders, post paid, from all parts of the United States, for tickets or shares in the above Lottery, or any other Maryland Lottery, covering cash or prizes of any responsible Lottery, will receive the same prompt attention as personal application, addressed to

W. C. CONINE, Baltimore.

By whom the fate of tickets will be given whenever requested

The Lottery, (and the only one) now drawing in Baltimore, is the

Washington Monument,

Which is expected to finish between two and three months. Highest prizes in it still undrawn are, $20,000, 2 of 10,000, &c.

Present rate of Tickets

Whole	$12	Quarters	$3 00
Halves	6	Eighths	1 50

Remittances made to Conine's Office, Baltimore, will not be invested in tickets unless the high prizes remain undrawn.

The "Lottery Inelligencer," *which will contain the drawings, &c. will be forwarded to those who order tickets from Conine's Office.*

August 13—tf

Patent Mathematical Tailoring.

John M'Combs, Tailor,

FOURTH-STREET, ONE DOOR FROM MARKET-STEET,

INFORMS the public that notwithstanding his long experience in the line of his profession, he has derived great benefit from a course of tuition, upon an entirely new mathematical system of fitting, fashioning, &c. of garments, invented by Mr. ALLAN WARD, of Philadelphia, which is adapted as well to the plain as to the gay. Clothing, agreeably to this system, can be made either in a plain or the most fashionable manner, and will be made to fit with mathematical exactness.

☞Tailors wishing to purchase patent rights for using this ingenious and useful invention, are informed that he is fully empowered by Mr. Ward, to sell them, on moderate terms. He considers these rights as well worthy of their attention.

Pittsburgh, August 6.—3t.

John Anderson and M. B. Belknap,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

J. ANDERSON & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a general AGENCY & COMMISSION Business, in Mr. C. Cowan's large and convenient brick warehouse, corner of *Market and Water Streets*, lately occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co.

By their strict attention to business they hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

They intend having constantly on hand

Juniatta Bar Iron,

Nails	Spades
Scythes	Shovels
Sickles	Drawing Chains
Castings	Window Glass, &c.

Also, a general assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

At the last reduced prices.

A QUANTITY OF

PRIME BACON, for sale.

Pittsburgh, May 7, 1824.—tf

CASH FOR RAGS.

From Four to Five Cents per lb.

ACCORDING to quality, will be given, in cash, for *RAGS*, by

J. Patterson & Co.

Corner of Wood and Third Streets.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1824.—3mo.

NEW STORE.

ROBINSON & WILLOCK,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening, at the store lately occupied by Mr. *William M'Knight*, in Market street,

A FRESH AND SEASONABLE ASSORTMENT OF

Foreign and Domestic

GOODS.

Among which are

Cloths, Cassimers and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and Plain Crapes, assorted
Brown & bleached Domestic Shirtings & Sheetings
Leghorn Flats and Straw Bonnets
Plaid, figured and plain Silks
Umbrellas and Parasols
HATTERS' TRIMMINGS, &c.

Which will be sold, *WHOLESALE & RETAIL*, at the most reduced prices.

April 23, 1824—6mo.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

Wholesale Grocers,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 chsts fresh Y H Tea
20 bbls. Herrings, 1824,
1000 lbs. prime Western Reserve Cheese,

And a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices.

M. B. LOWRIE,

KEEPS his OFFICE in the North corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esq.

May 21.—tf.

New-Stourbridge

Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

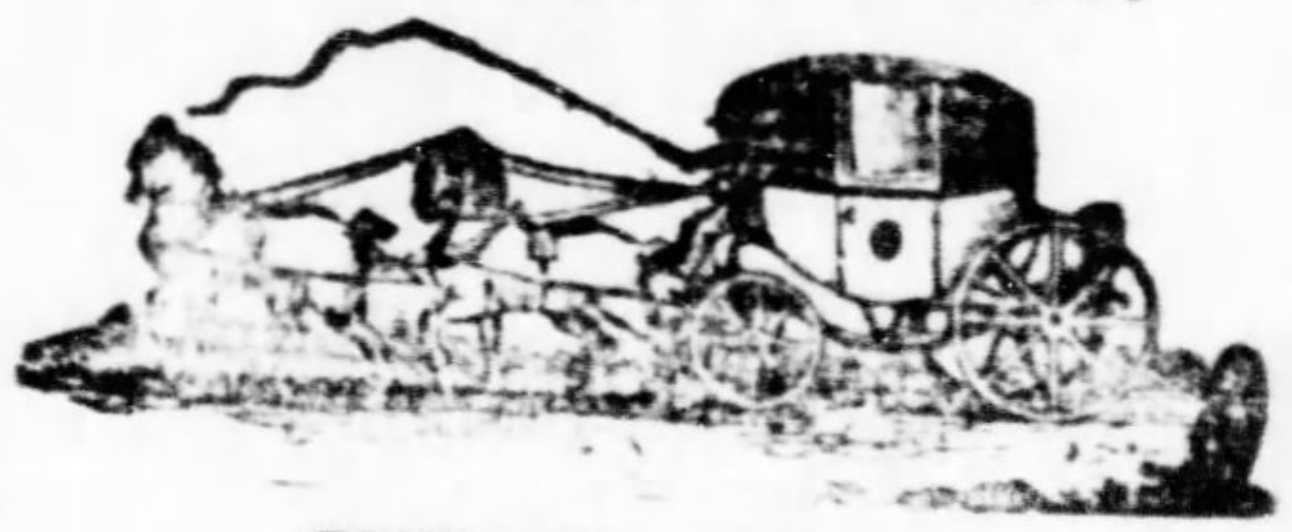
The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

Pittsburgh and Erie



STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

Boarding and Day School.

Mrs. Spencer's Seminary

FOR YOUNG LADIES, will recommence on *Monday, April 5th*, in that spacious house belonging to Mr. Miltenberger, in Front street, next door to the old Post-Office, where young ladies will be genteelly boarded, and instructed in the various branches of useful and ornamental education.

N B For the accommodation of those who may have a distance to walk, DINNER BOARDERS will be taken on reasonable terms.

March 26, 1824—tf.

Anderson's or Mellen's Cough Drops.

Valuable Medicine for Coughs and Consumptions.

THE high reputation that Anderson's COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS have gained for Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs, leading to consumptions, renders it unnecessary to say much in recommending them to the public, as no stronger proof of their possessing uncommon virtues could be given than will be found by reading the certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability who have used them in cases of long standing, and some of them, where their physicians have given them up as past recovery, have been entirely restored by the use of this medicine. The fact that they have now been in use five years, and that the demand the present season has been greater than at any former period, is also a strong argument in their favor.—Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated consumption and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of colds, coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each dollar bottle of this medicine, contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

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Hudson, May 20, 1823. ELISHA DAVIS.

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JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

Dover (N. H.) Oct. 3, 1823.

For Sale by JAMES MELLEN.

Hudson, Oct. 6, 1823.

Also for Sale by SPEAKMAN & PETTIGREW, Druggists, Market, between Front and Second-streets, who have just received a supply of FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Pittsburgh, March 19.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
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1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer		
3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 21—tf

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.